

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1922

NUMBER 14

YOUR
MILL
WASTE

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Waste Production
to us and
Eliminate Worry

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SPINNING
GRADES

We Have Them

Buy your
Spinning Grades
from us and be
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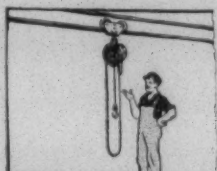
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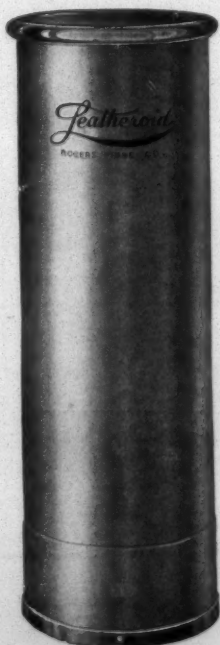
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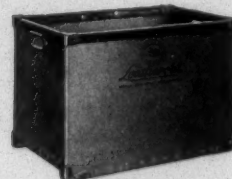
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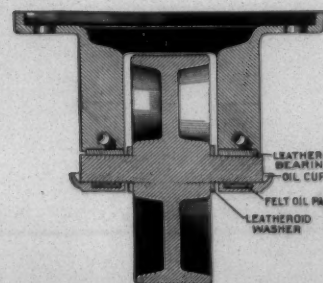
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Urges Control of English Mill Industry

In an address before the Federation of Master Spinners' Associations, of England, Sir Charles Macara, recognized as one of the leading textile authorities of the world, presented a strong argument for the regulation of production in order that market conditions may be kept more stable. The speaker said in part:

"The very fact that the Lancashire spindles and looms are dependent on foreign trade for over three-quarters of their employment proves conclusively that in a world-wide crisis the difficulties of running such an industry must be very much greater than in the other cotton using countries, which are so largely dependent upon their home markets.

"My past experience has taught me that when difficulties are resolutely faced they can be surmounted. The work of the Federation is absolutely essential to the carrying on of so complicated an industry, but if we are faced with an exceptional condition of things special means must be devised to cope with them, and this accounts for the formation of the Provisional Emergency Cotton Committee—a body that has come spontaneously into being through stress of present circumstances to co-operate with the Federation. Its aims have been fully made public from the very inception of the movement.

"I am one who holds that the building up of the Lancashire cotton industry is one of the wonders of the world, and conversant as I am with the many difficulties that have already been surmounted, feel sure that with harmonious relationship between capital and labor and hearty co-operation in everything that has to be faced, a gradual return to prosperity in the industry would be assured.

Growth of Federation.

"When I first took the reins of the Federation, its membership did not represent more than 16 or 17 million spindles. When I resigned the presidency the spindleage for which the Federation members spoke was upwards of 50 million, or something like 90 per cent of the whole trade. That fact and the tremendous amount of labor it involved, speaks for itself and it also provides an answer to those who hastily and erroneously concluded that in giving my support to an emergency committee I must necessarily wish to injure the parent organization.

"It is likely, I ask you, that I should wish to destroy that which has been built up so largely by my own hands and which in many ways has come to be regarded as a pattern for the whole country to follow? I am as jealous as any man here of anything affecting its welfare and I am the last person in the world to do anything to impair its usefulness.

"But I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that there are many things in connection with the Federation that I, with a world-wide experience of the cotton trade, would like to see altered or improved. I do not think that we are marching with the times—that we are sufficiently alert to take advantage of all the opportunities that present themselves for keeping the greatest manufacturing industry in the country on a prosperous and profitable basis. Excuse me if I speak plainly. It is a time for plain speaking, surely, when we see the spinning industry being steadily drained of its resources and its capital dissipated throughout the world.

"Think of the condition in which the whole world is bare of cotton goods, we find it impossible to get our trade on a paying basis. We have disorganization and confusion everywhere and such business as is going through is at figures which not only do not pay dividends, but are a long way short of paying expenses in the great majority of cases. Many mills have not paid dividends for over two years and we have the spectacle of seeing the shares of splendidly equipped and excellently managed spinning concerns standing at a discount in the sharebrokers' lists.

"Both India and China, to whom we look chiefly, have had excellent seasons. They have not only had bountiful crops but they have garnered them cheaply, and ought by this time to be placing orders freely for the goods that Lancashire makes and which they cannot procure elsewhere. Statistics show that for a population of 800,000,000, India, China and Japan have, combined, only something like 12,000,000 spindles, and these are engaged on goods which, generally speaking, do not compete with Lancashire. What, then, is hindering this trade from coming forward?

"It is owing largely, I believe, to our own lack of business organization. There are, no doubt, a number of contributory reasons politi-

cal and economic reasons, which are helping to keep trade back, but I contend that altogether they are not sufficient to account for a state of things such as we have at present, when we are allowing a large section of the trade to make to stock, thus playing into the hands of merchants who will but only from the weakest sellers, and who are slowly draining the life blood from the industry.

"My own conviction is that the revival will continue to be delayed until we act together; until, in fact, we all agree not to make these stocks and so oblige the merchants abroad to pay a price which will at least put us on the right side. The trade is now coming to see that this will have to be done and done quickly. It is not only the Provisional Emergency Committee that sees this, that body, I believe, is merely voicing the feelings and opinions of the great bulk of the trade.

"The remedy, I consider, is to be found in a more effective control of the trade. In war times, you will remember, we had a Cotton Control Board, equally representative of capital and labor, whose regulations, formulated by the trade itself, embraced every mill, federated and non-federated, and were backed up by the State. The Control Board so arranged things that those mills which were working were levied upon for the good of those that were not, the compensation being extended to both employers and employed. Now, something of this sort will have to be brought into being again.

"I do not say it will have to be a board on such comprehensive lines as we had then, nor do I ask that the body to be set up should be called a control board at all, but the Cotton Control Board we had during the war showed, if it showed anything, how necessary it is to have an advisory organization of some kind and to have it in being continually. We have had nothing but trouble and confusion since it was disbanded, and I have heard both employers and operatives' leaders say over and over again that it is a huge mistake to have allowed the board to go out of existence.

"Some of my fellow members of this federation may ask me, and very rightly ask me, what a control board could do that the present Master Spinners' Federation cannot do. My reply is that the federation, in carrying out its excellent accident insurance scheme and attending to

the innumerable technical details which are constantly arising, has evidently no opportunity of doing the work which is now so obviously needed to keep the trade properly advised and organized. What we find we want more and more is a body—call it an advisory committee, if you like—that will keep a keen watch on world-wide conditions, gather statistics and be ready with means to cope with the vicissitudes through which a trade like ours, dependent so largely on conditions prevailing in foreign countries, must necessarily pass. Such an advisory committee, for instance, ought to be able to tell us at a time of famine in India or a revolution in China what we ought to do; obviously, it is a senseless thing to go on piling up stock for a particular market if there is no prospect of that market absorbing what we produce.

Exact Details Needed.

"In like manner this new body would be of inestimable value at a time like the present, when we are desirous of sectionalizing the trade for the purpose of seeing where we ought to restrict production. It is plain that there can be no efficient scheme of sectionalizing until we get the data to work upon, and this advisory committee would be the ideal body for the purpose of getting what we want.

"We have had for twelve years, of course, the machinery for finding out the margins between the prices of the raw material and finished yarn, and that machinery, although intended as a means of regulating wages in regard to the state of trade, is essential in the present campaign for sectionalizing the industry; but we want something more than this, we want to find out what stocks there are, how the order stand, and to get to know exactly what markets are dormant.

"The excellent work done by the International Cotton Federation in collecting information respecting the stocks of cotton in the hands of spinners, the consumption of cotton in the mills of the world, the quantity of machinery installed in every country, and even the weight of cotton per spindle used by spinners in the various countries shows that the work of regulation I am advocating presents no insuperable difficulty. I contend that it would be quite possible, also, to get to know what are the present stocks in the hands of spinners and manufactur-

ers in this country and collect such other necessary data, without disclosing sources, as would provide us with the means of so regulating supply to demand that we could soon get business on a paying basis again.

"But the duties of such an advisory committee as we are suggesting would not stop here. As I pointed out in my 'Proposals for the Better Conduct of the Cotton Industry,' which appeared in the 'Manchester Guardian' Royal Exchange supplement twelve months ago, we want to key up our trade in many ways, to watch the raw material in order to frustrate the speculator and to see to the drawing up and enforcing of our contracts, so that we can prevent, at home and abroad, the defaulting and loss we have had during the last few years.

The Liverpool Cotton Association, one of the closest corporations I know, leaves no loopholes for doubt in its transactions so far as raw cotton is concerned, and we must impose terms as binding as regards the sales of yarn and sales of cloth. But such questions as these, of course, could come later, after we have settled the matter in hand.

"In establishing an advisory board or committee manufacturers as well as operatives should be brought in with us. My reason for urging that the operatives should not be excluded is that I do not see how we could hope to succeed without them. Take this matter of restricting production, for instance. It would be neither fair nor reasonable to ask them to sustain further losses in order to benefit the employers, and I contend that they should be called in to assist in framing a scheme which will give them compensation for helping to put the trade on its feet.

"Surely, if we can call for their assistance in working a Cotton Control Board, as we did in the war, and accept their services on the British Cotton Growing Association and other joint bodies, we need not be alarmed in getting them to take part in a scheme such as we are suggesting, seeing that they are partners with us in carrying on the cotton industry. Furthermore, we shall be obliged to have them with us if we are to compel everybody to fall in with our proposals to regulate production to demand.

"I know that some of those present think that there are no means of compelling reluctant spinners to fall into line without Government backing. Well, gentlemen, if that has to be got we will get it, but it will be definitely easier to get it if we have the operatives with us. We can, I think, put all that talk about going to prison aside; I believe that no government would either withstand us or interfere with us if capital and labor stood solidly together. Certainly, gentlemen, you had no hesitation in asking for the operatives' help to bring in the outside 10 per cent who were refusing to pay levy of 6d a bale on cotton.

"Now just allow me to add another word. I understand that there are certain gentlemen connected with this Federation who hold the opinion that our present troubles can all be traced back to the turning over of the mills and that those who have joined together to form the Provisional Emergency Cotton Committee

are men who have had their fingers burnt by over-capitalization. Let me say at once that the gentlemen who take that view are wrong on both counts. I, for one, am not what is called a victim of recapitalization, for the mills of which I am the head have not been recapitalized.

"Further, it will be found that of the 30 per cent or so of mills that have not been turned over, quite a big percentage have had to pass dividends as well as those mills which have been recapitalized. So we must look elsewhere for the seat of the mischief. And that, I venture to say, is to be found in the state of trade generally. I have said before and I repeat it now, that if you had a mill standing at nothing you could not make money as things are today, unless, perhaps, you happen to be in some favored section. No, gentlemen, we are all in the same boat, and I think that only those precautions and remedies I have suggested will help us make the harbor in safety."

Textile Phase of China Told.

The growing of cotton and the manufacture of cotton goods will enjoy such a development in China during the next few years as has not heretofore been equalled in any section of the globe, in the opinion of Rev. F. W. Bible, secretary of the foreign mission conference of New York, as expressed in The Charlotte Observer.

The opinions of Dr. Bible are of peculiar interest to this section and indeed to American economists generally. Dr. Bible, after 15 years of experience and observation in China is firmly of the opinion that the economic, social and religious development of that country must go forward together if the economic equilibrium of the rest of the world is to be preserved. One readily infers from conversation with him that he has been a keen observer of economic and political, as well as social, moral, and religious trends. He numbers among his intimate friends such men as Julian Arnold, commercial attaché at the American embassy at Peking, and Capt. Robt. Dollar, the outstanding successful and no less picturesque maritime trader of the Pacific coast, who has done more perhaps than any half dozen men or organizations to develop trade between America and China.

China has today 1,863,000 cotton spindles operating in 83 mills, 51 of which are controlled by Chinese, 27 by Japanese, and five by British capitalists. The number of spindles will be almost doubled in the immediate future, mills being under construction or under contract which require more than 1,200,000 spindles. The power driven loom is something new in China, but there are now 1,500 in operation, all installed within the past four years.

Dr. Bible described interestingly the work which is being done toward the development of a more valuable type of cotton in China.

"The staple of the Chinese cotton, of which between three and six million bales a year is raised, is very short—so short in fact that it is necessary to have American cotton to mix with it in order to produce

serviceable cloth. Plant breeders have succeeded, after long trials and many disappointments, in crossing American cotton with the Chinese and the result is a variety with a longer staple than the present Chinese produce which will grow under the soil, climatic, and other conditions obtaining in China. This new variety, while it will probably not entirely supplant the present cotton there, will undoubtedly stimulate the cotton growing industry in China tremendously. It will in fact revolutionize it.

"It is not likely that America and Europe have much to fear from Chinese competition for some years outlying communities are notably because as China develops and the purchasing power of her people increases he will require more goods herself. The average Chinese individual does not at present boast a 'change of cloths,' you know. It has been estimated that more than 10,000,000 spindles and 100,000 looms will be required to supply the Chinese home demand that will have been developed as rapidly as the spindles and looms are installed. After that we can't tell what will happen.

"The development of the textile industry in China is going to be rapid. Until recently China exported her cotton to Japan. This has almost ceased already. The cotton is being spun and most of it woven at home. Labor is cheap and the profits are tremendous. In American coin the average wage for experienced mill help at Shanghai, the center of the cotton mill industry, is 15 to 20 cents a day for men, 10 to 13 cents for women and five to 10 cents for children. Wages in the lower. And the Chinese help is efficient. When efficiency, dependability, endurance, and every other point is considered I regard the Chinese as the most nearly ideal labor in the world.

"The resources of China are wonderful. Coal, iron, tin, antimony and other minerals abound in many sections of the country. The proximity of the minerals to a fuel supply is strikingly notable, coal being found in more than 22 provinces. The coal resources of China are greater than those of any other country in the world with the possible exception of the United States, and the same is true of iron. There are wonderful waterpowers in China, none as yet developed. Plans are now under consideration for the development of waterpowers and the prevention of floods as a joint proposition.

"The salvation of Europe and America, economically, socially and religiously, lies in the well balanced development of China. The standard of living in China must be developed as the producing and organizing capacity of her people is developed. Unless her development is well balanced there is danger that western civilization may be literally swamped because no people on earth can produce so cheaply today as the Chinese. If the development of China is properly directed and well rounded it will be a blessing to the world. It will not be hard to develop the Chinese trade. You can get American soap, and other articles at what were a few years ago remote sections of China and

you are likely to hear music on an American phonograph at almost any place you are likely to stop. Our people understand and like the Chinese and the Chinese like us. We have a great opportunity there and I believe Americans of the right type are going to have a large part in influencing and directing China's development along the right lines."

Maintaining One Variety of Cotton.

Success in maintaining the uniformity of Pima cotton, in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, furnishes convincing evidence that good varieties of cotton do not "run out" if grown at some distance from other varieties and if the seed does not become mixed with other cottonseed at the gin. It has been popularly supposed by a large number of cotton growers in the South that a good variety could not be maintained in quality and production for more than a few years, but the experience in this valley shows that in communities where only one variety is produced it can be kept to a high standard indefinitely. In Department Circular 247, The Uniformity of Pima Cotton, by Thomas H. Kearney, the United States Department of Agriculture describes the methods used in the Salt River Valley in providing pure planting seed and in conserving the uniformity of the variety. Although this Egyptian cotton can be grown successfully in the United States only in the irrigated valleys of Arizona and Southern California, the results that have been obtained there should be of interest to growers and persons engaged in buying or manufacturing cotton in other parts of the country.

The gist of the results brought out in this publication is that cotton varieties do not "run out" in the usual sense of that term. They deteriorate because they are grown near other varieties and become cross-pollinated or because of the mixing of seed at the gins. For these reasons the average life of a variety of long-staple cotton under ordinary conditions seldom will exceed 10 years.

The Pima variety originated with a single plant discovered in a field of the Yuma variety at Sacaton, Arizona, in 1910. The seed was gradually increased and supplied to farmers. By careful methods of growing, keeping the fields isolated and finally restricting growing to one variety, and care to prevent mixing of seed at the gin Pima cotton has been kept from deteriorating. A grower's association, which works in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, handles the supply of pure planting seed for the Salt River Valley.

Persons interested in the maintenance of pure varieties of cotton in the South may get copies of the circular from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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To Increase the Thickness of a Given Texture.

There may an occasion to increase the thickness of certain goods in order to comply with change of orders, after the yarns have been spun and laid out in the warp, or for other reasons. The regular way of increasing the thickness of a texture, for the purpose of getting a heavier weave, formerly consisted in adding another ply. That is, instead of weaving the fabric single it would be woven double. In recent years, if the heavier counts of yarn, and wider interlacings of the warp and filling fail to give the necessary increased bulk and weight to the goods in process of manufacture, an additional system of filling, with the regular system of filling, is used with one system of warp threads. There are certain fabrics that can be increased in both bulk and weight in the finishing processes. But these are limited in number. The two systems of filling can be applied to almost any kind of a texture and with successful results. In this kind of fabric the goods have the advantage of having yarn on the back as good as the yarn on the face, for the same filling appears on both sides of the goods. Formerly goods of this class were woven with an inferior yarn on the back and such type of backing is objected to by the commission houses and the consumers except in the low grade cloths. Not only is the same grade of filling looked for on the back, as that on the face, but in some cases the pattern, color and finish are expected. If the goods were woven on the double cloth system, in order to get increased thickness, the chances are that the cloth would be too heavy.

There are two methods of constructing the weaves required for the fabrication of the class of goods under consideration. Two systems of warp and one of filling can be used, or two systems of filling and one system of warp. The latter texture can be woven one pick of face and one of back alternately. Or it can woven two picks face and on pick back. In weaving these goods it is important that the same number of picks of filling go into the face as into the back, otherwise the texture will not be properly balanced. The process of applying a backing of this kind for a diaonal effect is shown in Figure 1. The eight harness twill shown in section A is carried a bar at the time over to the complete section C by taking each bar as it is and placing it in alternate rows of squares on the design paper. The packing is also a twill effect, shown in Section B, and is transferred to the complete draft by placing the dots in the order shown on the rows of squares not taken by the design of the first transfer.

To Increase Bulk Without Adding Another Back Warp.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional drawing showing the arrangements

of the warp and filling threads in a sample of cloth made to increase the bulk without adding a special warp. It will be seen that there are two systems of warp in which each threads interlaces differently. There are certain advantages in backing with warp yarns, such as one shuttle only being required, and also the practicability on this principle of weaving designs on the back of the cloth with striped effects. This can be done by introducing various colors. In some fabrics it is necessary that both sides of the texture be alike as to pattern.

It is not always easy to back a fabric with a definite series of col-

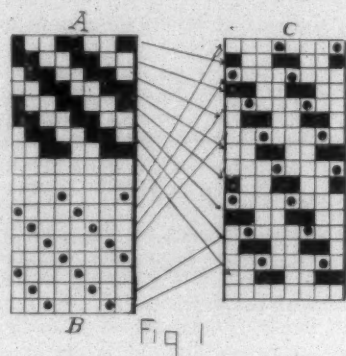


Fig 1



Fig 2

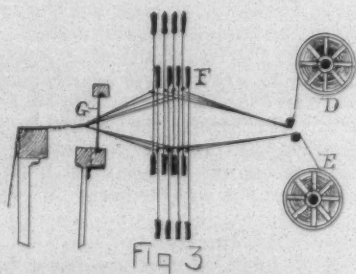


Fig 3

ors or designs with filling only. The filling back system permits of the production of stripes and bars across the back of the piece very readily. Also of certain descriptions of figured effects, but for the higher grades of goods, the warp back is preferred in textures in which it is desired to weave a backing to closely resemble the surface. As a rule, backed goods do not stand so high in the estimation of buyers for the reason that in years past the manufacturers were accustomed to almost always utilize inferior grade of raw material in the backing threads. Recently the writer has seen fine goods as perfectly figured and as neatly colored on the back as on the face.

Not all looms are provided with means for the use of an additional warp. Figure 3 shows the method employed in some instances for the use of an extra warp. The permanent warp beam is in its usual position at E where the spindles of the beam rest in sockets provided in the

frame of the loom. The threads of this warp pass over a whip-roll to harnesses F and thence to the reed G. In the event that an additional warp is required, and the loom frame is not made to carry this extra beam, on each side, to support the extra beam at D. These uprights are made of wrought iron, forged so as to give ample room for drilling at least three bolt holes to fasten to the loom frame. A socket is provided at the upper end of the upspindles.

For controlling the let-off of the beam, and to regulate it to correspond with the lower warp, a rope frictional band is passed over the flanges of each of the flanged disks of the beam. One end of the rope is attached to the frame of the loom at a point below the extra beam and the other end, after passing over the frictional flanges of the beam, are taken down to a weighted lever and attached. By regulating the weight on this lever, one of which is used for each end of the beam, it is possible to control the let-off of the beam and regulate the number of filling picks per inch.

Cotton Samples to Be Admitted Parcel Post.

Washington, D. C.—Section 187 of the Postal Guide has been modified

to allow importation by parcel post of samples of raw or unmanufactured cotton, and cotton waste, it was announced today by Assistant Postmaster General Paul Henderson. The following authorization has been sent to postmasters:

"The Federal horticultural board of the Department of Agriculture having decided, at the earnest request of trade interests, to authorize the import in the mails of samples of raw or unmanufactured cotton and cotton waste, notice is hereby given that the necessary arrangements have been made by the Post Office Department and the Department of Agriculture to provide for such importations by parcel post, when the packages are addressed to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Federal horticultural board, either at Washington, D. C., or at the Ferry Building, San Francisco, Cal., the consignee to be indicated in the lower left hand corner of the wrapper of the parcel.

"Upon receipt of the parcels at the inspection offices of the Federal horticultural board, either at Washington or at San Francisco, they will be examined, and, if necessary, disinfected; whereupon the parcels will be forwarded to the ultimate consignees."

Starch



—and these Stars
have a meaning

They signify the different grades in which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered to the textile industry.

Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our knowledge and experience is at your service.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
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Southern Office: Greenville, S. C.

Starch



Business Isn't Dirt!

Dirty, neglected factory grounds don't spell efficiency! They are a discredit to the management.

Shrubs and shade trees add to the appearance of a mill; they tend to raise the standard of employees and to improve the grounds of the people who live in the neighborhood. Quite often they lessen fatigue and increase production; they are certain to give the mill more friends.

Do you know what plants to employ for best results? How and where to plant for best effects?

We'll tell you; ask us about it!

J. Van. Lindley Nursery Co.
Pomona, North Carolina



Southern Power Co. Curtails Power.

Beginning Monday of this week, the Southern Power Company put into effect a power curtailment schedule that will cause all users of its hydro-electric power to conserve the current for one day in each week. It is estimated that one-eighth of the cotton spindles in the country will stand idle one day a week as a result of the above power shortage, as the Southern Power Company furnishes power to the majority of the mills in the Carolinas.

The curtailment of power is due to the existing drought conditions. Charles L. Burkholder, vice-president of the Southern Power Company stated, and subscribers will be asked to comply with the request until the winter rains have replenished the head of water in the reservoirs of the company.

In the past the Southern Power Company has been able to secure emergency power from the Georgia Railway & Power Company and the Carolina Power and Light Company, by linking up its transmission lines with lines belonging to those companies, but reports show that the other concerns are also curtailing power delivery, it was announced by a Southern Power Company official.

Twenty per cent of the mills receiving power from the company will be closed down during the duration of the dry weather, the territory being divided into five sections and each section being asked to close one day each week.

The four steam plants of the company have been operated day and night for the past two months in the effort to supply the mills with power without having to ask a curtailment as the company was unable to obtain enough coal to warrant the use of steam plants constantly. As the water situation continued to grow worse and the head of water in the dams of the company decreased, the steam plants until it has become necessary for the company to issue orders requesting the subscribers to close down their plants one day each week, Mr. Burkholder said.

The lines of the company have been divided into five sections, each section being requested to discontinue the use of electric current on set days. The days for the different divisions are as follows:

Section one, including all of the territory catered to by the company north and east of Salisbury, has been asked to close down on Mondays.

Section two, including Rowan, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg and Union counties, North Carolina, and York county, South Carolina, have been asked to discontinue power consumption on Tuesdays.

Gaston county forms the third division, which is being asked to curtail the use of electric current on Wednesdays.

Section four, including Rutherford, Cleveland, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell and Burke counties, North Carolina, and Cherokee and Spartanburg counties, South Carolina, is asked to discontinue the use of power on Thursdays.

Section five, which includes Lancaster, Chester, Newberry, Green-

wood, Anderson, Greenville, Pickens and Oconee counties, South Carolina, is requested to close down on Fridays.

The letter accompanying the curtailment schedule sent out over the signature of Mr. Burkholder, follows:

"We have had to draw so heavily on our water reservoirs that the heads have been pulled out to such a point that our generating capacity is reduced, and it is necessary for us to ask for curtailment, beginning at 6 a. m. Monday, November 27, in order to prevent the drawing of the heads to such a point as to put the water power plants out of commission entirely.

"We have continuously operated our steam plants day and night for over two months and are continuing to do so, but the lack of rainfall the latter part of this season and the shortage of coal the first part of the season has created a situation which leaves us no alternative.

"We are asking all customers to discontinue the use of power for the period above outlined, except such power as is necessary for strictly public uses, for the handling of perishable products, or for fire protection. Your address at the head of this letter indicates what section you are in.

"By your compliance with this request, we expect to be able to get through until the condition is relieved by rain, and I sincerely hope for the liberal co-operation of all consumers to this end that it may not be necessary to make far more drastic curtailments."

The mills affected by the curtailment includes practically one-eighth of all the textile spindles in the United States. Mr. Burkholder said recently. These mills require a total of 300,000 horsepower for their operation, he stated.

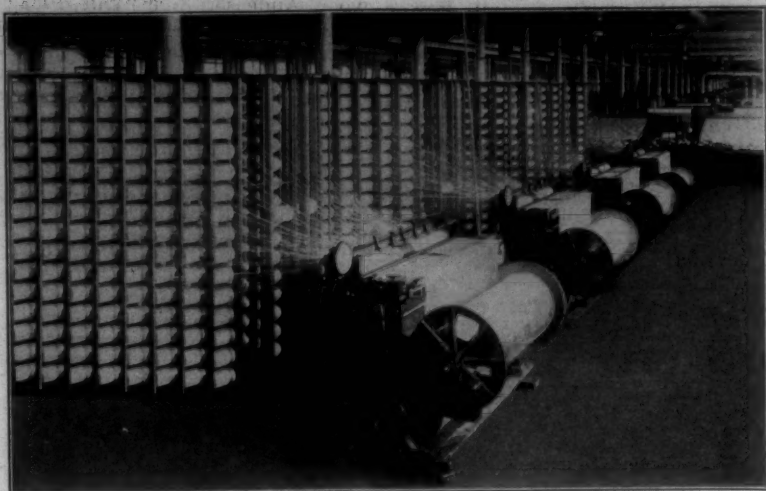
This power is supplied by the 19 waterpower stations and four steam plants of the company. The water power stations are located at Bridgewater, Lookout, Mountain Island, Ninety-Nine Islands, Catawba, Fishing Creek, Dearborn, Great Falls, Rocky Creek and Wateree. The steam plants are situated at Greenville, S. C., Mt. Holly, Greensboro and Eno.

Esthonian Flax Acreage.

The growing of flax which declined considerably during the war is rapidly recovering. Flax planted this year covers twice the area of that planted in 1921, and it is expected that it will be of better quality.

Brazilian Silk Mill Project.

A proposal has been made to the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture for the establishment of a silk mill in Barbacena, in the State of Minas Geraes, by a well known firm in Lyons, France, and in de Janeiro says Assistant Trade Commissioner M. A. Cramer. The proposal involves the turning over to the petitioner the state agriculture station at Barbacena in return for which a practical plan of culture of mulberry trees, the twisting of thread and the weaving of silk goods will be carried out.



SLO-FLO

*The Scientific Lubricant
for Textile Machinery*

Increases Lubricating Efficiency Eight Times in the Warp Room

NOBODY knows better than the man who has charge of the warp room that the spooler reservoirs have to be cleaned out every thirty days or so. A mean job. And every time you clean the reservoirs and fill them again you run another chance of getting oil on the running parts. When this happens it means oil soaked yarn, and plenty of it!

In mills that use Slo-Flo, a single lubrication often lasts six months or longer. On the average Slo-Flo has eight times the lubricating efficiency of ordinary lubricants. A big saving in lubricant cost alone, not to mention that greatest of all savings—no more stained yarn!

The cohesive qualities of this semi-liquid lubricant absolutely prevents it from crawling, throwing or dripping.

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SCIENTIFIC LUBRICANTS for SCIENTIFIC LUBRICATION

Condenser for Textile Fibers.

John Dexter, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, has invented an improvement in Condensers for Textile Fibers, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like characters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to rub aprons used in connection with carding machines for imparting to a ribbon of fibers a rounded or cylindrical form.

In machines of this general type, the ribbons of fibers are subjected to a rolling or rubbing action between aprons usually formed of leather or the like. The aprons are given an advancing movement in unison to advance the ribbons of fibers, and simultaneously therewith the aprons have imparted thereto a reciprocating transverse movement in short paths so that as the ribbons of fiber pass between the aprons they are caught and formed into cylindrical shape.

During treatment, the fibers will absorb to a more or less degree, the oily or lubricant matter contained in the aprons, the surface of which soon become dry and smooth or glazed, with the result that they fail to perform their condenser functions. Under these conditions, it is necessary from time to time to stop the machine and apply an oily or lubricating substance to the surface of the aprons. This results in loss, and the character of the slivers or rovings produced varies progressively from the time when the aprons are first lubricated until the next lubrication takes place. If the aprons are run for a time without properly forming the slivers or rovings, a loss due to the improper formation of the slivers or rovings results, causing waste and inferior work. A feature of the present invention, therefore, consists of means for automatically supplying a proper lubricant to the surface of the aprons and regulating that supply of lubricant to maintain the desired condition of the surface of the apron that they may perform their condensing functions uniformly throughout the entire length of the slivers or rovings being produced.

Other features of the invention and novel combination of parts will be hereinafter described in addition to the above, and in connection with the accompanying drawings which show one good, practical form of the invention, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a leather apron condenser with the present invention associated therewith;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of certain features of the invention shown detached from the condenser;

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the condenser apron lubricating means, some of the parts being broken away;

Fig. 4 is a cross section of the lubricating device on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3; and

Fig. 5 is a detail of a modified form of trough support.

The invention may be advantageously applied to any of the rub aprons employed in connection with carding machines for forming ribbons of fiber into cylindrical form or

into what is technically known as "slivers" or rovings. In the present instance, it is shown as applied to the rub aprons connected with a condenser and it will be convenient to describe it in that connection with the understanding that it may be advantageously employed in connection with any of the rub aprons used to form ribbons of fibers into cylindrical form.

The condenser frame may be of any suitable character for supporting the operating parts, and in the present instance of their invention comprises the side frames 1 which are connected by the cross tie 2, one or more of which may be employed, as the circumstances dictate. Supported by the condenser frame, in the present instance, are shown two rub aprons which are mounted up-

may be driven from a suitable source of power to impart to the aprons 3 and 4 their feeding movements, as usual.

In addition to the support of the rolls 5 and 6, the aprons 3 and 4 pass around the rolls 9 and 10 which are carried in bearing blocks 11 mounted for adjustment toward and from the bearings 7 to properly adjust the tension of the aprons. The construction thus far described may be of the usual character in this class of machines, or may be varied to suit conditions of use.

Below the upper pair of aprons 3 and 4 are the lower condenser aprons 12 and 13, which are mounted upon the rolls 14 and 15 in a manner similar to the upper pair of aprons, and the lower pair of aprons may be driven as usual, through the gears

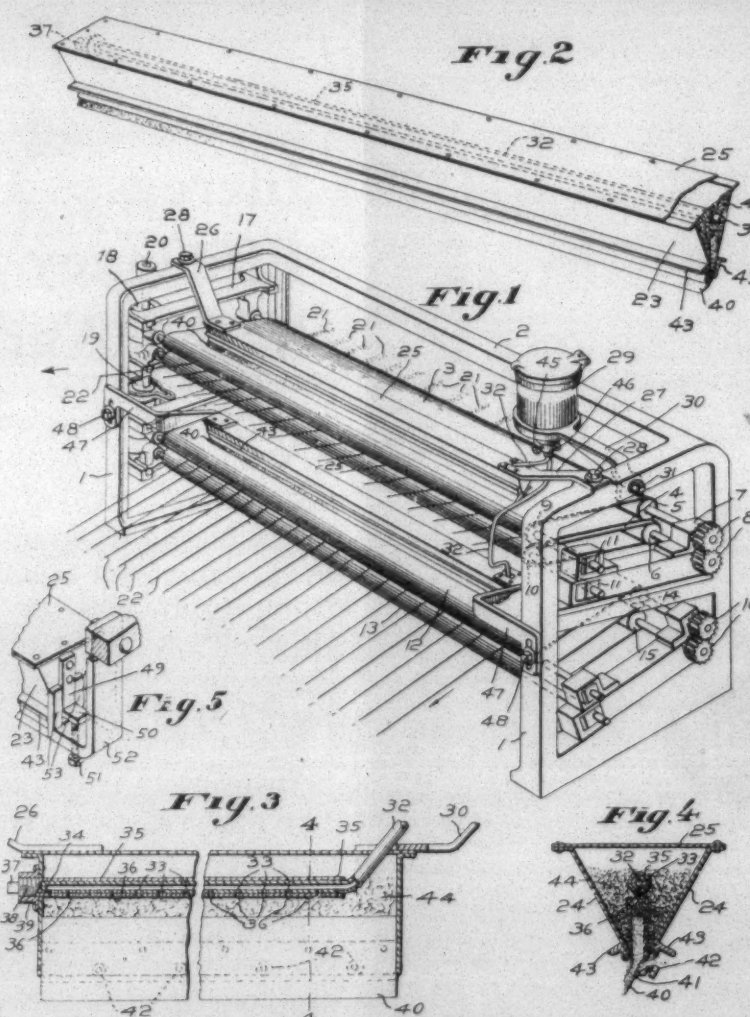
of usual construction, and need no further elucidation. The ribbons of fiber 21 enter between the associated pairs of aprons and, owing to the feeding and lateral reciprocating movements of the aprons, the ribbons of fiber emerge from the aprons in the form of slivers or roving 22.

As hereinbefore pointed out, where the rub apron system is employed for treating fibers, the surfaces of the apron soon become dry and smothered or glazed. The progressive drying and smothering or glazing of the surface of the aprons from the commencement toward the end of their operation necessarily cause a variation in the character of the slivers or rovings produced, because, when the aprons are properly conditioned by the lubricant, their grip upon the cotton fibers is more emphasized than when the surface of the aprons become more or less devoid of lubricant, or approach the dry or glazed condition. The result of this is that the slivers produced by the aprons are not uniform in character from the start to finish, and toward the end of the operation, when the surface of the aprons approach the dried, smoothed or glazed condition, the slivers or rovings fail to be properly produced, and such end portions of the slivers become waste, and must be retreated by passing through the carding machine and being incorporated with other fibers.

The present invention therefore contemplate the provision of means for obviating this progressively defective condition of the slivers or rovings by supplying to the apron automatically and continuously during the rubbing operation, a suitable amount of lubricant, and one good form of means to this end consists of a trough-like receptacle extending transversely of the rub aprons and having a lubricating device which normally contacts with the surface of the associated apron of each pair.

In the present instance the lubricant-supplying means consists of a trough 23 having the downwardly-inclined side portions 24 and a cover 25, the trough being supported from the condenser frame by suitable means such as the hangers 26 and 27. The hangers 26 and 27 may be secured to the side frames by suitable securing means such as the bolts 28 and have their opposite end portions connected to the lubricating trough 23, the construction being such that the bolts 28 may be readily detached to permit the lubricating trough to be taken from the machine.

In some cases it may be desirable to more readily move the lubricating trough and be able to replace it without the necessity of adjustment and use of tools, so that those unfamiliar with mechanisms may remove the lubricating trough and then replace it in proper position. In such cases the end portions of the lubricating trough may each be provided with a bracket or leg 49, Fig. 5, having a foot portion 50 which may rest upon an adjusting screw 51 extending through the lower portion of a supporting bracket 52 which may be secured to and depend from the inner side of the frame, as indicated in Fig. 5. The bracket 52 may have the guide por-



on suitable rolls driven as usual, to impart to the aprons an advancing or feeding movement. At one end of the rub apron supporting and operating rolls, means are provided for giving the aprons a reciprocating movement, the construction being such that the fibers delivered to the aprons from the carding machine may be properly rolled into cylindrical form. Referring more particularly to the construction as herein illustrated, the upper pair of aprons 3 and 4, are mounted upon rolls 5 and 6 which extend transversely of the frame and are journaled in suitable bearings 7, so that the contiguous surface of the upper and lower aprons may be sufficiently close to impart to the fibers the feeding and rolling movements. On the ends of the rolls 5 and 6 are the tooth wheels or gears 8 which

or pinions 16. The construction and arrangement of the upper and lower pairs of aprons are similar, or may be, and the description of the upper pair of aprons as herein recited, may be applied with equal force to the lower pair of aprons.

The several rub apron supporting rolls have their other ends supported in a frame 17 which is given a reciprocating movement transversely of the machine by any suitable means. In the present instance, the frame 17 is given its reciprocating movements from the eccentrics 18 and 19 mounted on the operating shaft 20, the construction being such that the aprons will be given their feeding movements through their respective rolls 5, 8, 14 and 15 and their lateral reciprocating movements by the reciprocating frame 17. The parts thus far described may be

tions 53 to receive between them the leg 49 and the foot 50.

The trough 23 is supplied with a lubricant from a suitable container which, in the present instance of the invention, consists of a reservoir 29 conveniently supported by a bracket 30 from the condenser frame, to which the bracket is secured by a detachable bolt 31, the construction being such that the reservoir may be readily detached from the condenser frame.

It will be understood that a lubricating trough 23 is provided for each pair of rub aprons and each of the lubricating troughs is connected to the reservoir 29 by a supply pipe 32. The supply pipe 32 extends preferably longitudinally of the lubricating troughs and is provided with a series of outlets 33 within the lubricating troughs, the end of the supply pipe at 34, Fig. 3, being closed, the construction being such that the lubricant will be supplied with substantial equality throughout the length of the lubricating troughs.

The supply of lubricant to the supply pipes 32 may be controlled by suitable means which enables the quantity of lubricant delivered to the troughs to be regulated at will. In the present instance, each of the lubricating troughs has extending thereinto and surrounding the portion of the supply pipes 32 within the troughs, a rotary cover 35 which, like the supply pipes themselves, is provided with a series of outlets 36. The end of the cover 35 projects beyond the end of the lubricating troughs and is provided with a boss 37 by which the cover 35 may be rotated or moved about the perforated portion of the supply pipes, the construction being such that the outlets 33 of the supply pipe and outlets 36 of the cover may be adjusted to regulate the quantity of lubricant delivered to the lubricating troughs. As a convenient means for maintaining the cover 35 in its operative position, it may be threaded at 38 into a bearing 39 projecting from the end of the lubricating troughs.

At its delivery end, each of the lubricating troughs as provided with a lubricant distributor 40 preferably formed of a substance which will permit the slow passage of lubricant therethrough, such as a wick or the like; and in order that the delivery of lubricant by the distributor may be further regulated to suit the conditions of use, the lower end portion of the delivery troughs is provided with a flexible wall 41 which may be made to bear with more or less energy upon the distributor by means of a series of adjusting bolts 42. The delivery end portion of each trough is preferably reinforced, also, by angle irons or strengthening members 43 to provide equal distribution of pressure on the wick. Within the lubricating trough and preferably extending to or above the outlets of the delivery pipes 32 there is provided the absorbent material 44 which may be formed of some textile fiber such as cotton, wool or the like, the construction being such that the lubricant supplied to the lubricating troughs will gradually work downward to and be transmitted by the distributor 40 to one surface of each pair of rub aprons, substantially as indicated in Fig. 1, and the supply of lubricant will be

automatic throughout the operation of the machine, and of a quantity to maintain the surface of the aprons in proper condition for performing their sliver or roving-forming functions. Thus the entire length of slivers produced by the rub aprons are made uniform in character from the start to finish, and waste of material, as well as of labor and lubricant, is obviated.

Of course it will be understood that variations may be made in the particular means for properly supplying and distributing the lubricant to the aprons automatically, and if desired, the shut-off cocks 45 and 46 may be placed in the supply pipes 32 for interrupting the supply of lubricant, should such interruption be found desirable.

In the illustrated form of the invention, the lubricating trough for supplying the lubricant automatically to the lower pair of condenser aprons is supported by the brackets 47 which are adjustably secured by the bolt and slot connection 48 to the side of the condenser frame.

While the lubricant is continuously and automatically supplied to only one of the condenser aprons, such lubricant is itself transferred to the surface of its companion condenser apron by the fibers which pass between the aprons and also by contact of the aprons themselves.

What is claimed is—

1. In a condenser provided with rub aprons, means for applying oil to the sliver-engaging surface of said aprons comprising, in combination, a lubricant trough supported transversely of and in spaced relation to an apron, a flexible lubricant distributor extending lengthwise of the trough and protruding from the trough in the direction of the apron, lubricant supply means extending longitudinally within said trough and having outlets for the lubricant at spaced intervals within the trough, and adjustable means cooperating with said outlets to regulate the flow of lubricant therefrom.

2. A lubricant device for supplying lubricant to a traveling apron, comprising, in combination, a lubricant trough having a longitudinally-extending slot leading from the lower portion of the trough, means for supporting the trough transversely of and in spaced relation to the apron, a lubricant wick within said slot and extending therefrom toward the traveling apron, and adjustable means adjacent said slot and adapted to pinch the wick to vary the amount of lubricant delivered by the wick to the apron.

3. A lubricant device for supplying oil to a traveling condenser apron, comprising in combination, a lubricant trough containing oil-absorbing material and having a longitudinally-extending slot leading from the lower portion of the trough, means for supporting the trough in spaced relation to the apron, an oil wick within said slot and extending therefrom into engagement with the condenser apron, and adjustable means for moving one of the walls of said slot toward the other to pinch the wick and thereby vary the amount of oil supplied by the wick to the apron.

4. A lubricant device for supply-

ing oil to a condenser apron, comprising, in combination, a lubricant trough having a slot extending longitudinally thereof and leading from the lower portion of the trough, means for conducting oil from said slot to an apron, a reservoir for the oil positioned externally of the trough, a conduit leading from the reservoir and extending into the trough and longitudinally thereof and provided with a series of outlets for the oil, and adjustable means for varying the effective size of said outlets to control the amount of oil passing through the outlets.

5. A lubricant device for supplying oil to a condenser apron comprising in combination a lubricant trough having an adjustable outlet constructed to extend across a condenser apron, means for supporting the trough in spaced relation to the apron, a flexible distributor extending through the outlet toward the apron to conduct oil thereto, and means for adjusting the width of said outlet to squeeze the flexible distributor and thereby control the amount of oil supplied to the apron.

6. A lubricant device for supplying lubricant to a traveling apron, comprising, in combination, a lubricant trough, a lubricant supply conduit extending longitudinally within the trough and having outlets for the lubricant at spaced intervals within the trough, adjustable means cooperating with said outlets to regulate the flow of lubricant therefrom, and a lubricant distributor disposed longitudinally of said trough and extending therefrom to conduct lubricant to the apron.

7. A condenser apron oiler, comprising, in combination, a lubricant trough having a longitudinally-extending slot leading from the lower portion of the trough, means for supporting the trough in spaced relation to the apron and adjustable to vary the position of the trough relative to the apron, a lubricant wick within said slot and extending therefrom toward the traveling apron, and means for adjustably pinching the wick to vary the amount of oil supplied by the wick to the traveling surface.

8. A lubricant device for supplying oil to a traveling web, comprising in combination, a lubricant trough having a longitudinally-extending slot leading from the trough, an oil wick within said slot and extending therefrom toward the traveling web to supply oil to the web, and adjustable means for pinching the wick to thereby vary the amount of oil supplied by the wick to the traveling web.

9. A lubricant device for supplying oil to a traveling surface, comprising, in combination, a lubricant trough having a longitudinally-extending slot leading from the lower portion of the trough, an oil wick within said trough and extending therefrom toward the traveling surface to supply oil to the surface, means for pinching the wick to thereby control the amount of oil supplied by the wick to the traveling surface, and oil-absorbing material packed in the trough adjacent the wick to retard by capillary attraction passage of oil within the trough to the wick.

Wide Interest in Federal Wool Grades.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Great interest in the United States wool grades was manifested by forty representatives of the wool trade and wool manufacturing industry at a public hearing held by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. A few changes in the grades were suggested which will have the careful consideration of the Department's wool standardization experts before the grades are promulgated as official standards. Similar hearings are to be held at Philadelphia on November 23, Chicago on December 6, and at Washington at a date to be announced later, following which official wool grades will be fixed by the Department.

The present wool grades not only embody representative trade customs but have met with hearty approval on the part of producers. The tentative grades have been in use by various members of the industry for more than two years and the trade is familiar with them. During this time the grades have been exhibited all over the United States in the Department's campaigns looking toward the education of producers as to the desirability of standards as a basis of trading, and are now in use by many of the wool pools in the United States.

The standards as now constituted include seven grades: Grade 1 (Fine); Grade 2 1-2 Blood; Grade 3 (3-8 Blood); Grade 4 (1-4 Blood); Grade 5 (Low 1-4 Blood); Grade 6 (Common), and Grade 7 (Braid). The first five grades are each subdivided under the three designations, Strictly Combing, French Combing, and Clothing. Grades 6 and 7 are not subdivided. The work of the Department leading up to the formation of the tentative grades was discussed and illustrated by actual exhibits in charge. Full opportunity was given all present to discuss the various matters pertaining to the grades and to offer suggestions relative to their construction and practical utility.

Record Cotton Shipment Reaches Lowell Mills.

Lowell, Mass.—All 1922 records for single shipment deliveries of cotton to Lowell textile mills have just been broken by the arrival in Lowell of 39 cars in one shipment, the cotton being consigned to the Appleton and the Hamilton mills.

All of the cars were handled direct, without local storehouse handling. Figures given today from local authorities in charge of directing the distribution of the cars to the two mills purchasing the raw product, show that approximately 1,800 bales went to the Appleton company and the remainder to the Hamilton corporation.

As showing an immediate period of new activity in the local cotton textile industry, there is no better sign than that cotton is once more moving north in fairly large quantities.

R. L. Williams has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Henderson (Ky.) Cotton Mills.

The Mill Poets

Marion Grier, of McColl, S. C., lost her goat through having to run four automatic looms, but in doing so she has become one of the most talked of weavers who ever ran a loom. From all parts of the South, the mill poets are hastening to the defense of the automatics.

Running four automatics is pretty soft, according to the poets, who hold Marion up for scorn for having lost her goat so easily. The old timers say Marion should have worked in the shuttle-sucking days, while others invite her attention to the goat-getting possibilities of the other machines in the mill. We have received so much automatic poetry that we find it impossible to publish it all in one issue. We have also gotten other contributions which do not relate to Marion and her four looms, but lack of space forces us to omit these at this time. A number of poetical shots at Marion are given below:

When Marion Greer of McColl
Started the rolling of this ball,
She little dreamed at the time
She would start another rhyme.

But, dear Marion, since you wrote
Of your tombstones and your goat
Why not consider, perhaps surmise,
'Twas not your looms but in your
size.

In the days gone by of Whittin and
Wood
Any old size was considered good,
There was no cost, production or
test
Anybody's size was as good as the
best.

In those days old tallow and flour
Were considered "The man of the
Hour."
But now the Automatic has come
They give way to Softener and Gum.

Women knew little of the Art of Size
Either the best or otherwise,
But when men try old Arabol
Then they know 'tis best of all.

Some may fear to make the test
Even tho' it is the best,
But those who had no fear to tread
Have long since told us, "It helps
the Thread."

It seems to strengthen and give
weight
Above, all it will penetrate.
Then, too, Marion, it is all so pure
When you try it you've found a cure.

Now Sam, now Robert, now Frank
and Lon
This is a song I've just begun
I dedicate these lines to you
Because you are all competitors true.
SIZER.

From Charlotte.

If four automatics got your goat,
You ought to go off and hide.
I know a girl who is worthy of note,
And she runs 8 to 12 on the side.

She started with four, but soon,
asked for more,
And the boss said: "Here take this
ten."
So she ran them all with never a
call
For the fixers or other mere men.

But she was not half through, for
the ten would not do,
And loom builders are working at
night,
To make enough looms to fill new
weave rooms,
That the mill had to build—it's a
sight.

So you and your four, look pretty
poor.
If that's the best you can do.
Why not learn to weave before you
leave,
For that tombstone place when
you're through.

—H.

No wonder why Marion Grier
Wrote
That four automatics got her
Goat.

The automatics we are using
Today
As a rule don't do 'em that
Way.

In our travels from mill to
Mill
The girls seem to run 'em with
Skill.

If you give them less than
Twenty-six
They all think it a deuce of a
Fix.

Perhaps four on a tire fabric
Run
May make a heavier load than
Some.

But with due respect for Marion's
Lot
We believe her goat was too easy
Got

K.

A young lady, not feeling very gay
Ran automatics on a hot Summer
day,
And, as the shades of evening fell
She felt considerably worse than
—

For to her that day, as to many an-
other,
There were many things to annoy
and bother;
Then the fixer, inspector and weave
room boss,
All conspired, no doubt, to make her
cross.

What wonder then, that in poetic
paragraphs,
She mused on graves, tombstones,
and epitaphs;

Which, though perhaps she didn't
know it,
Were to bring her fame at a Textile
poet.

But, now, let us hope she is over
the glooms,
And is strongly attached to those

self-same looms;
For of all sad words that were ever
wrote,
The saddest are these, "They got
my goat."

H. A. L.

Miss Marion Grier,
She lives at McColl;
And she runs automatics
For the good of her soul.

Good morning, Miss Marion,
You look mighty blue,
But if I run automatics,
I would feel like you.

Miss Grier is a dandy
And she ought to know.
She fills up her batteries
And lets the automatics go.

Marion use to spin, but,
To weave she did crave,
And now she is tired
And wants to see her grave.

Of all good things
Heaven is her hope;
But of the automatics
She would want the dope.

So my-girl friend,
Be satisfied with your frames.
As the old automatics
Will make you play the game.

ANOY.

Now sit down Marion and take a
rest,
For those automatic looms surely
are the best.

Just like the old timer said,
If Marion had to go to work at
half-past four
She had rather be dead.

Now Marion you had better let well
enough alone,
And change that part about the tomb
stones.

Now listen poets, It seems rather
queer,
That none of the poets are taking
sides with Miss Grier.

I never was bothered with rheu-
matic's,
Neither have I worked on auto-
matics.

But I have seen them in operation
and most of the people say,
The automatic looms are sure tak-
ing the day.
Now Marion Grier must have been
tired and blue,
Or she would not have started some-
thing and failed to put it
through.

V. C. D.

When you are dead
And in your grave,
My poor girl,
You need not rave.

Those looms may try
Your goat to get
But you have not seen

A real goat-getter yet.
If for a few minutes
You can leave your loom.
Your attention I call
To the card room.

Now watch me run
A set of worn-out frames
That will make your automatics
Look quite tame.

My bobbin gears jump,
My tension is too slack,
Then an unbalanced flyer,
Gives my knuckles a crack.

With one frame creeling
One knocked off to doff
Six hard ends on the other one
Has the slats almost torn off.

One other thing as we go 'long
In it there is no joke,
To be behind on creeling
And see your cone belts break.

If you ever journey hither
My frames to your looms compare;
If the looms are worse than the
frames are,
Be sure that you leave them there.
MT. HOLLY.

Please bear in mind,
That I don't "keer."
About those automatics
Of Marion Grier.
But she has certainly
Played deuce.
With the gang of poetry
She turned aloose.

They've done quit threading
And gone to speeding.
Making easy writing
And darn poor reading.
And I need not tell you,
For you already know it.
I may be a weaver,
But I "ain't" no poet.

Poets are born
But weavers are not,
And when they weave poetry,
They turn out rot.
So take this promise
From another bore.
I "ain't gwine" to bother
You any more.

SELAH.

If Marion Grier had only said,
Without automatics, I would soon
be dead.
With the old fashion loom you'd
Start at half-past four and by 6:40
at night you'd wish time was no
more.

But with automatics, and their sim-
ple construction,
You don't have to work 12 hours to
get your production.

When you and your goat
Art dead and gone
I am sure you will not have to wait
For old St. Peter will rush right
down
And turn you in
Through an automatic gate.

P. B.

Knit Goods

Knit Goods Terms Bother Jobbers.

Terms of the tentative sales contract proposed by the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers for use of its members in dealing with their customers is meeting with considerable criticism and opposition from the jobbers. The manufacturers' association has for months been conferring with the Jobbers Association of Knit Goods Buyers in an effort to reach some and amicable agreement in the matter. The principal point of contention lies in the terms clause. The jobbers insist on terms of 2-10-60x, while the manufacturer are equally firm for 2 per cent ten days, net 30 days. The manufacturers contend that to concede the jobbers' demands would put a large number of mills out of business and the survivors would have to increase their capitalization in order to operate.

Thomas A. Fernley, secretary of the jobbers' association, has submitted the proposed contract to his members inviting comment. Replies received indicate that the matter is far from settled. Replying to the objections raised by the jobbers, John Nash McCullagh, secretary of the manufacturers' organization, declared that the association would jeopardize its mills, but he recommended the adoption of terms of 2 per cent ten days thirty extra as an equitable solution of the controversy.

"The thing, to my mind, that seems to break the cause of your members badly," said Mr. McCullagh in a letter to Mr. Fernley, "is the fact that a number of those who are asking for terms of 2-10-60x are buying at present from a few of our mills at net ten days cash. This is especially true of one of your members who, as I recall, has been extremely vindictive and acrimonious in his remarks and whose firm buys from one of our mills which sells at net ten days, from which policy it does not deviate one iota."

Mr. McCullagh contends that the discussion of terms in connection with the proposed contract is foreign to the original plans, as the two are independent and should be considered separately. Commenting on the statements of some jobbers that they were opposed to any uniform contract adopted pointed out that any contract adopted by the association is not necessarily binding upon individual members, but merely serves to establish a precedent that may be followed. As for the need of a contract, he cited cases in which buyers had repudiated contracts when prices had declined before delivery on the ground that they had not signed a contract. "This in itself," he declared, "constitutes a perfect reason for the need of a contract." Buyers assert the proposed contract favors only the manufacturers.

The jobbers are opposed to the shorter terms, they declare, because they believe that deliveries cannot be made in time to make the thirty

days clause of any value, and also because the longer terms give smaller jobbers a chance to compete with their more affluent competitors. They also claim that they must sell on terms of 2-10-60x and that they should therefore be able to buy on the same terms. The buyers also object to signing any contracts, preferring the verbal agreements generally in use now.

Following is the tentative contract proposed:

Rule 1. Selling terms are net ten days or 2-10 net thirty days.

Rule 2. Buyer's Credit.—Seller may at any time after or suspend shipments when terms of payment are not complied with or when, in his opinion, the financial condition of the buyer warrants it.

Rule 3. Strikes and Casualties.—Seller shall not be held liable because of late or non-delivery due to strikes, fires or any causes beyond his control. If by any reason of the above causes production is curtailed, deliveries shall be made proportionately: Provided, that if such delay exceeds sixty days buyer may cancel such undelivered portion; if the delay in delivery of any portion exceeds ninety days, seller shall have the right to cancel such undelivered portion.

Rule 4. Deliveries.—The acceptance of shipments by a railroad or other common carrier shall constitute a delivery. Shipments made within fifteen days after the month for which delivery was accepted shall be paid for in accordance with the terms of this contract regardless of claims by either party relating to any other delivered or undelivered merchandise.

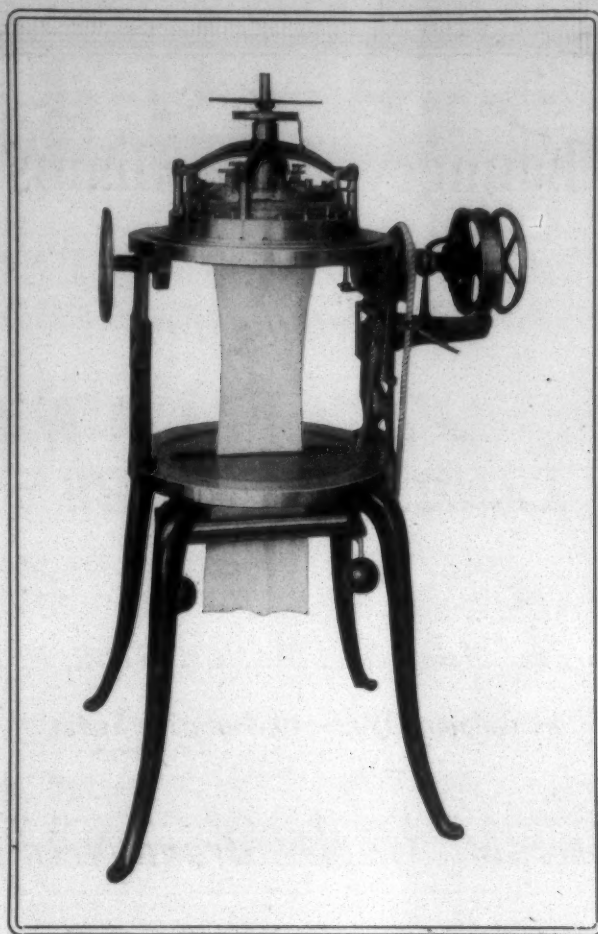
Rule 5. Claims.—Any goods rejected for proper cause must be replaced by seller provided such claim is made within six months after date of shipment. Worn hosiery is not returnable.

Rule 6. Warranties or Modifications.—No warranties or modifications of contract shall be binding on either party unless agreed to in writing by both parties.

Rule 7. Confirmations.—Orders placed with salesmen will not be binding on seller until accepted or combined by seller in writing.

Rule 8. Details.—Where a contract covers the sale of goods in which specifications and details are not determined at time of sale, the buyer shall furnish color, specifications, etc., at least one month before each specific shipment; if not furnished, seller has the right to fill order as originally accepted.

Rule 9. Adjustment and Arbitration.—Disputes between buyer and seller arising from contracts based on these rules shall be submitted to the committee on adjustments of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. If an adjustment cannot thus be effected, the matter must then be submitted to an arbitration committee composed of three members, one to be nominated by the buyer, one by the seller and those two shall select



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a third. One of the arbitrators must be an official arbitrator of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, and the arbitration shall be in accordance with the rules of such association. The award shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Hosiery Companies Cited for Unfair Practices.

Washington.—An order "to cease and desist the use of methods of unfair competition in the mis-branding of hosiery" has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Nolds & Horst Co., of Reading, Pa., a manufacturer and distributor of hosiery.

The company, by the terms of the order, is prohibited from using as labels or brands on hosiery sold by it or in advertisement thereof the words "wool," "worsted," or "natural wool" unless the hosiery so labeled, branded or advertised be composed entirely of wool, or unless when the hosiery is composed partly of wool it is accompanied by a word or words aptly and truthfully describing the other material or materials of which the hosiery is in part composed.

The concern also, the order specifies, must not use the words "merino" or "cashmere" unless the hosiery so labeled, branded or advertised be composed entirely of wool of a high grade, or unless when the hosiery is composed partly of wool of a high grade it is accompanied by a word or words aptly and truthfully describing the other material or materials of which the hosiery is in part composed.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order "to cease and desist" against the Hub Hosiery Mills, of Boston, Mass., manufacturers and sellers of infants' hose. The commission found that the respondent's use of certain labels and brands used in the exploitation of its product was an unfair method of competition, it is stated.

The order prevents further use by the concern in the advertisement and sale of infants' hose of the words "Australian" or "merino" alone, or in combination with any other word or words, unless accompanied by a word or words designating the substance, fiber or material other than wool of which the hose are composed (e. g., wool and cotton), or by a word or words otherwise clearly indicating that such hose are not made wholly of wool (e. g., part wool).

Hosiery Exports for September.

Washington.—Hosiery exports during September last included 151,005 dozen pairs of artificial silk valued at \$627,994 and 34,464 dozen pairs of silk valued at \$351,562, according to detailed figures made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Argentina was the largest market for artificial silk and England for silk hosiery, according to the figures. England was second in artificial silk importations, while Australia and France follow in the order named. Argentina followed England in silk imports, with Australia third.

Knitting Machine Exports.

Washington.—Knitting machines exported during September totaled 595, valued at \$201,786, according to detailed figures made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Cotton carding and spinning machines totaled in number 39 valued at \$52,558, while cotton looms were 95, valued at \$23,444, according to the figures.

Foreign Nations Seeking Textile from America.

Washington.—Forty specific inquiries for American textile and allied lines were received by the Department of Commerce from trade commissioners consults and other Government representatives abroad during the past week, according to an announcement made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Of the textile inquiries, 28 were for agencies abroad and 12 for buyers. The buying inquiries follow:

Argentina: knit goods haberdashery, furnishings; suspenders and hosiery, 4,442; Denmark—hosiery, linen and textiles of various qualities, 4,428; Mexico—hosiery and underwear, shirts and ties, 4,478; Palestine—strappings for shoe manufacturers, 4, 47; South Africa—hosiery, silk and artificial silk, and women's low shoes, 4,500; Sweden—hosiery and knit goods, 4,459.

Agencies desired follow: Australia—canvas and duck linoleum, 4,432; hosiery and underwear, ribbons, silks and satins, 4,450; machinery, pertaining to linen manufacture, 4, 473; Argentina—cotton goods, 4,433; Baptie Provinces—working clothes, 4,489; Canary Islands—dry goods, 4,466; Cuba—awnings and canvas, cordage and twine, linoleum, 4,427; Denmark—white cattle hair, 4,503; France—raw cotton, 4,454; cloths, linoleum, 4,425; Germany—neckties, 4,436; Hungary—underwear, 4,505; India—cotton piece goods, 4,423; Italy—cotton, 4,481; Mexico—machinery for extracting fiber from flax, 4,463; New Zealand—shirts, neckties, suspenders, athletic underwear, 4,438; Norway—women's silk, wool, and mercerized cotton hosiery, linen, 4,434; Syria—cotton thread, 4,472.

The bureau in issuing the report points out that the number prefixed to the above inquiries are for the purpose of facilitating inquiries from American exporters.

German Cotton Situation.

German imports of raw cotton from August 1, to September 30, inclusive, amounted to 291,983 bales of which 223,084 were North American stocks. Bremen on November 10 had 101,181 bales, with 80,000 bales afloat, according to a cable from Commercial Attache Herring. Stocks from week to week were about one-third as large as last year at the same time. This situation is chiefly accounted for by the difficulty in financing cotton imports. One large Bremen importer estimated that 40 per cent less American cotton will be purchased this year than was purchased last year.

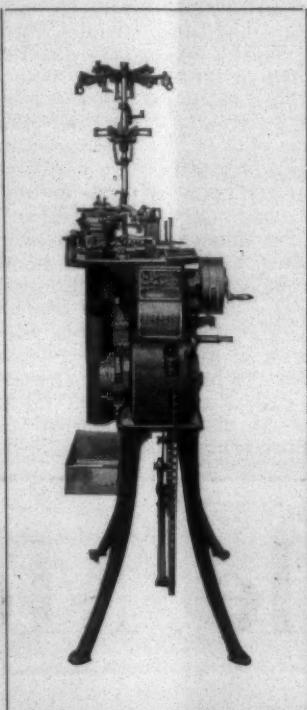
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Treatment of Decaying Roofs

A valuable lecture upon the preservation of decaying wood roofs and timbers was delivered some weeks ago before the regional meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Massachusetts, by Wendell S. Brown. Mr. Brown brought out some very important points relative to preventing wood decay. His address in part is given below:

A roof is a cover of a building, according to one dictionary definition. But unfortunately, since the advent in buildings of home-made weather, either in the form of artificially high or naturally high relative humidities, a roof must have other attributes than covering only, if it is to act as a real shelter.

For, under certain conditions, instead of constituting a protection, the reverse is true, and the roof becomes a positive source of trouble. This happens when the formation of condensation (commonly called sweating) on the ceiling is so rapid as to cause drippings into the room below, with consequent annoyance to the occupants and often serious damage to machinery, buildings and materials in process.

Happily, it is a comparatively simple matter, by adopting suitable insulation to prevent the formation of condensation on, and ripping from, the under surface of the roof for any usual condition encountered. That is, theory and laboratory tests,

authenticated by actual installations, have provided accurate methods for rationally designing many different types of roof to meet varying requirements as to relative humidity and temperature carried in the room below.

But with respect to wood roofs prevention of visible condensation is only part of the story, for the reason that cracks between the plank afford a more or less direct channel by which warm, moist air from the room below reaches the roofing paper, which latter is practically at the temperature of the outside air. If this temperature is below the dewpoint of the said contacting room air, precipitation of moisture or condensation results; which means nothing more nor less than that the first ply of roofing paper and the top of the wood roof itself are, in temperature or colder climates, saturated with water during the greater part of the heating season.

In fact, this rot-inducing feature is the outstanding bugbear and cause of excessive mortality in wood roofs of those manufacturing buildings—such as textile mills, finishing plants, paper mills and food factories—which utilize or by nature house high relative humidities. The damage is enormous—greater than generally realized—amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in building material alone, and occasioning of ten more serious

losses in production as well as general derangement.

Many such unenviable records exhibit useful roof lives as short as three years, with a possible average of ten years and a maximum of 25 years, depending upon the severity of atmospheric conditions within and without the building, and the species and quality of lumber used.

Notwithstanding the subject under consideration is the preservation of old wood roofs, it would be remiss not to admit that some of them are not worth saving. The correct determination of whether or not a roof is worth saving lies in a full consideration of the problem from a purely utilitarian viewpoint; and this paper aims to indicate general principles by which this often debatable question may be settled, and also to describe one method by which the desired result has apparently been obtained.

The almost exclusive cause of decay in wood is the destroying action of certain fungi, of which there are several varieties. These, however, in order to accomplish their destructive work, must have a favorable environment, which, in addition to suitable media in the form of wood fibre from which their food supply may be obtained, consists of the proper amount of moisture, temperature and air supply. There are two general classifications of such fungi:

1. The "dry rot" group, thriving in a comparative narrow range of cool to moderate temperatures and not requiring great amounts of moisture;

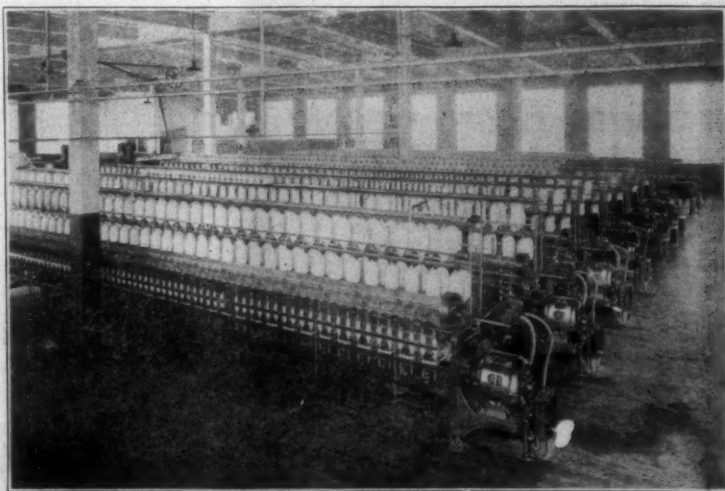
2. The "damp rot" or "mill rot" group, thriving over wider and generally warmer temperature ranges, but requiring relatively large amounts of moisture for their normal development.

As indicated in the name, we are concerned particularly with the second group, which requires either air at practically 100 per cent relative humidity or a free supply of water in its liquid state. Incidentally, since air is necessary for fungus growth, the presence of water to such an extent as to prevent admission of air to the wood cells is fatal.

Wood roofs over buildings housing ordinary temperatures and humidities lack only one requirement to make them excellent media for infection and decay from the second group. This one deficiency is moisture, which, in the case of those special roofs under consideration, is supplied by condensation.

There are perhaps half a dozen varieties of fungi most commonly found attacking mill roofs, and the limits of temperature and moisture most favorable to their development vary somewhat with the species. Many investigators, both here and abroad, have devoted considerable study to the classification of fungus

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diseases, and the conditions affecting their germination, dissemination and subsequent development and viability.

For instance it has been found that the temperature at which most of the mill roof fungi grow and spread lies between the approximate limits of 35 deg. fahr. and 110 deg. fahr., the optimum limits for development being considerably narrower than the above—approximately 75 deg. fahr. to 100 deg. fahr. Alternate wetting and drying is destructive to the spores cast off by certain fungi; and some varieties develop best in darkness, while others require diffused light, but not direct sunlight.

When the temperature of the surfaces within the roof is lower than the dewpoint corresponding to the relative humidity and temperature of the contacting room air, condensation collects, and it is evident that this may occur either visibly on the underside of the roof or only with the thickness of the roof plank depending upon the said temperatures. In either case precipitation of moisture occurring in cold weather will be most active as the outer surface of the roof is approached. Undoubtedly, the presence of water, in varying amounts, starting at the plane where condensation begins and ending at the plane of its maximum occurrence, provides, for a time somewhere over this range the proper amount needed for fungus infection and growth.

Ordinarily, decay in roof plank starts at the top surface especially if the first ply of paper is dry sheathed not mopped down. Sometimes, however, infection seems to get a foothold first just above the tongue and groove or spline and progresses more rapidly in the central portion of the plank lying between the two extremes of moisture.

In sawtooth buildings, valley plank usually decay first, this being generally traceable to one or more of the following contributory causes:

Since sawtooth lighting areas usually face approximately north, the valleys are considerably shaded by adjacent sawteeth, which latter intercept the warming effect of the direct solar rays when the sun is at low altitude during the heating system.

Often heating coils are located solely under the glass or at some distance up the wooden back of the sawtooth, leaving the valley portion chilled, and subject, therefore, to excessive condensation.

There is a tendency for moisture or condensation to drain toward the low point of the roof.

An indication of the comparative extent to which rotting has progressed in various portions of a roof may often be had from the brown extractive matter deposited in rusty streaks on rafters and plank. Decay is usually greatest in plank and beams at bearings because, due to the additional insulating properties of the supporting members, the locus of condensation dips.

("Locus of Condensation" may be defined as a plane whose temperature equals the dewpoint temperature of the contacting room air. Below this plane no condensation takes place; above it, condensation occurs with increasing activity as the top surface of the roof is approached.)

Tops of roof rafters and girders rot first, usually for the same reason; and other conditions being equal, decay is more active in the vicinity of ventilators, cold conductors or pipes, etc.

But the quality of lumber as well as species is also a vital factor in its longevity, and variations in the former often tend to upset to close generalizations concerning the placement of decay. For instance, three years ago two bays of roof plank and one roof rafter in a Rhode Island weave shed were replaced with entirely new but unsuitable material having a high percentage of sap wood. The plank is already more than one-half rotten and is in a worse condition than the remainder of the roof which is thirteen years old.

Taking up the question of treatment, there seems to be no practicable means of preventing exposure to infection, or of eliminating rot-inducing conditions, as far as temperature alone is concerned.

In case of new wood roofs anti-septic treatment is possible, and several processes, such as creosoting and kyanizing, may be adopted for the preservation of plank. One creosoting concern has recently introduced a priming paint and claims that it is not penetrable by creosote thus making possible application of which ceiling paint directly without sheathing.

Girders and beams may be made of steel, but if untreated timber is used the upper edges of the beam may be chambered and covered with a layer of waterproof paper. Chambering tends to raise the locus of condensation, and the paper still further assists in keeping the top of the beams dry.

In case of existing roofs, which is the subject under consideration, the treatment must of necessity be ameliorative rather than preventive or curative; and it should be clearly understood that the term "preservation" is meant to indicate merely the economic postponement of ultimate roof renewal and not the attainment of permanency.

Briefly, the treatment consists in removing from the fungus its water supply by preventing condensation so far as is practicable. And condensation is decreased by insulating the outer roof surface, the extent of inhibition depending upon the amount of insulation.

There are certain inherent limitations to this treatment which prevent the full attainment either of water-supply removal or sterilization. First, it is impracticable on account of excessive initial expense to place sufficient insulation to prevent wholly condensation within the roof plank even in moderately cold winter weather. Second, certain fungi are suspected of having a faculty—once they are well developed—of manufacturing water to a limited extent through a decomposition of the wool structure itself provided said decay is deep seated and protected from too rapid evaporation.

That is, water in its liquid state is not absolutely necessary for their maintenance. The important characteristic of this treatment is therefore a retarding action accomplished by making the environment as un-

(Continued on Page 22.)

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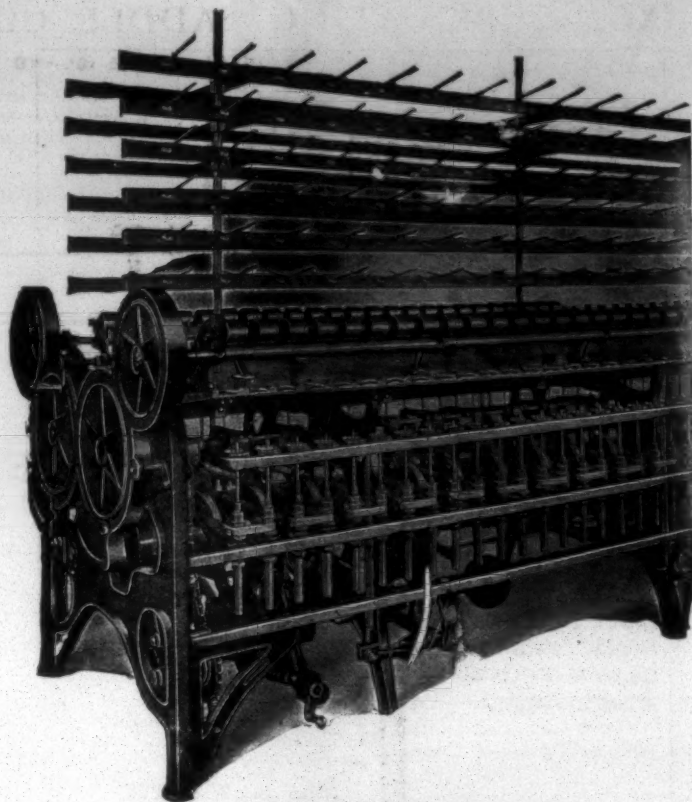
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The Story of Cotton

The following interesting article which gives many facts about cotton that are not generally known, was written for the Cherryville Eagle by George Clairborne Simms.

"The importance of cotton in the civilized life of today is probably but vaguely realized by the majority of people. In this country we consume raw cotton at the rate of about 26 pounds per capita each year, which if translated to yards of cloth and other fabric, would make a strip longer than the distance from the earth to the moon, and a yard wide all the way.

Perhaps the best illustration of the importance of this fibre can be found in the plight of Germany during the recent war. In spite of her accumulated stores of cotton and her domestic production of wool, hemp and flax, in spite of the fact that considerable cotton filtered through in the early months of the blockade, her population at the end of four years was wearing clothes made of paper, tablecloths, napkins, towels, sheets, underwear, hosiery, not to mention draperies, were practically unobtainable. Bandages and surgical dressings were made of paper; guncotton had to be displaced with "Ersatz," as did sail cloth, tire duck, and numberless other commodities.

The Cotton Plant.

"The word cotton," is said to be derived from an Arabic word "Qutun" originally meaning flax; and the botanic name of the plant *Gossypium*, signifying the fleece worn, was first found in the writings of Pliny, and is derived from the Sanskrit. Thus, in the mere origins of the colloquial and scientific designations of the plant we have ample proof of its antiquity.

Is a Sun Plant.

The cotton plant belongs to the mallow family and is a native of the tropics. It is a sun plant and never grows at night but closes up at sundown. The genus has a great many botanic varieties, all of which, in the wild state, are perennial, but under cultivation tend to become annual.

One variety, *Gossypium Arborescens*, which is found chiefly in Mexico and Brazil, attains a height of over 15 feet. This tree cotton, however, has not been extensively cultivated because of the obvious expense of picking. Of the herbaceous varieties the most commonly known are the American and the long staple Egyptian. *G. Barbardense*, known as Sea Island cotton, is another long staple variety which is grown only in certain counties of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

Characteristics Vary.

In all the cultivated species the plant attains a height of two to four feet. The leaves vary but all have characteristic lobes. The blossoms also vary a good deal in color, but have this in common that the seeds are contained in a pod or boll which is filled with a floss not unlike that of the common milk-weed. In due course the boll bursts, exposing the mass of fluffy fibre from which the plant derives its extraordinary value.

The superiority of cotton over

other vegetable fibres, such as hemp or flax, is in the natural twist, which makes it inherently adaptable to spinning. The single fibre consists of a hollow tube having transverse joints at irregular intervals, and this tube when dry, has a tendency to flatten out and curl. The more of this natural elasticity is found in the fibre, the better it is for spinning purposes, and an immature fibre is for this reason unsatisfactory.

Very Susceptible to Moisture.

Cotton is exceedingly susceptible to moisture, and a succession of violent atmospheric changes will cause such a rapid contraction and expansion in its fibre as to destroy its elasticity. From the point of view of the manufacturer there is very little difference between immature cotton and that which has suffered loss of vitality.

Besides yielding a natural wool from which a tremendous number of products are derived, the seed of the plant gives forth a highly useful vegetable oil, and the stems and leaves are used for fodder.

History and Distribution.

"The origin of the cultivation and commercial use of cotton is shrouded in the dim veils of antiquity. The records of India show that the plant was grown, and its fibre utilized, from the earlier times. The Phoenicians and the Hebrews are known to have made cotton clothing, and later the art was transmitted by them to the Greeks and Romans. The vague annals of China indicate a familiarity with this plant and its value extending back to the remote past and the same is true of Japan.

American Aztecs Worked Textiles.

Cortez found a flourishing textile industry among the Aztecs in 1519, and in Peru, Pizarro found cotton garments said to antedate the civilization of the Incas. Again early Portuguese chronicles relate the discovery of native cotton in Brazil.

The First Virginia Cotton.

The Arabs and Saracens were largely responsible for the introduction of the textile industries to Western Europe in the ninth century, but it was not until about the middle of the seventeenth century that any great progress was made. During this time the British began to attempt the cultivation of cotton in their colonies and it was about 1650 when the first Virginia plantations were begun. Since that time the United States has forged ahead until at present it grows over three-fifths of the world's crop.

The cultivation of cotton in Egypt was begun about 1821, American Sea Island seeds being imported at that time. The fertile alluvial soil of the Nile delta was found particularly adapted to this use, and extensive irrigation later expanded the area. The construction of the Great Aswan Dam late in the nineteenth century gave a tremendous impetus to the industry. Egyptian cotton is mostly of the long staple variety the best, known as Sakellarides averaging an inch and three quarters. The 1919 crop consisted sixty per cent of this variety, the remainder being composed of Ashmouni, Mitaffi, Abassi, and other kinds, roughly classed as Upper Egyptians.

Cotton culture in India is perhaps the oldest of all, but Indian cotton is of the short staple variety, and can only be used by certain manufacturers most of which are located in Japan and Germany. About twenty-five million acres are said to be under cultivation for statistics are very meagre.

China has long been a large grower of cotton, but the native species are of a harsh, short fibre. Korea and the Yanktze and Weibasins are the chief sources, and American cotton has recently been introduced in the southern provinces.

Russia began to raise American cotton on a large scale in Turkestan only some fifteen years ago and bids fair to become a large producer. The plant is indigenous to almost all the Central and South American countries, and particularly in Mexico, Brazil and Peru, it has great potentialities. Peru has two kinds of native cotton, known as the rough and the smooth varieties. The former is of a very long and tough fibre and is valuable because it can be blended with wool.

The greatest part of the crop consists of the upland variety, although as we have noted, there is a small but important crop of Sea Island in the Southern Atlantic states. Another has recently been introduced in Arizona, and the alluvial soil of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana has produced still other desirable species locally known as "Rivers," "Peelers" and "Blenders."

History of Cotton Manufacture in the United States.

"Much has been written on the subject of the textile industry, and perhaps even still more remains to be said. It is not the object of this brief survey to present a complete picture of all the stages of manufacture, but rather to place briefly before the reader of necessarily kaleidoscopic view of the various processes. In a pamphlet, "Wool and Wool Manufacture," published in June, 1922, by the First National Bank, of Boston, spinning and weaving were discussed at somewhat greater length than will be possible in these pages, where we shall concern ourselves more with those features of cotton manufacturing which are unlike its sister industry.

America's First Cotton Mill

Although the first cotton mill in the United States was founded in Rhode Island by Samuel Slater in 1790, Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793 marked the real beginning of the cotton growing and manufacturing industries in this country, because it solved the hitherto vexatious problem of separating the fibre from the seed. Nevertheless, until the war of 1812, this country exported almost all of its cotton to Great Britain and imported from there its cotton goods. The war stimulated the textile industry for two reasons; first because no British goods were available and second, because it brought about the transference of New England capital from ships and commerce to home manufacturing industries. The census figures for 1805 show 4,500 spindles in the country; in 1825 there were 800,000.

Various inventions, notably Lowell's power loom in 1814, and Jenck's ring spindle in 1830 made it possible

for the New England manufacturer to compete with the skilled labor of England mills, however, averaged Civil War the industry made rapid strides. In 1831, 795 establishments with 1,200,000 spindles used 77,800,000 pounds of cotton and manufactured \$32,000,000 worth of goods. Thirty years later there were 1,091 mills with 5,200,000 spindles using 422,700,000 pounds of cotton and making a product worth \$115,700,000. At this time 570 of the mills were in New England, 340 in the middle Atlantic States and 159 in the South, and 22 in the Western States. The New England mills, however, averaged twice as many spindles at the others, and Massachusetts and Rhode Island alone contained 48 per cent of the total.

Home industries at this time supplied most of the coarse drills and sheetings, while the fine goods were imported from England. There was a small export trade of coarse goods to Asia. The Civil War cut off the industrial center from their raw material so that for five years no progress was made, and when normal life was resumed a new tendency towards concentration became manifest. From then on the number of plants decreased and the individual establishments grew larger so that in 1880 there were fewer mills and four and one-half times as many spindles as twenty years before.

Yankees Forsake New England.

While we shall discuss the geographical distribution of the industry in a later chapter, it is worthy of note here that the feature of the period beginning about 1880 and extending to the present time was the gradual growth of the spinning and weaving industry in the South. The social and economic system in the Southern States before the abolition of slavery made those states entirely abarbarian, but as soon as a recovery from the war was accomplished manufacturing, and particularly cotton manufacturing, grew up surprisingly fast. The Yankees of New England foresaw the need to build mills in the South where cotton grows and get away from long, costly freight hauls. Sixth per cent of the increase from 1880 to 1910 was in the South.

Executives of S. C. Cotton Manufacturers' Association Meet.

To arrange the committee personnel of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, 20 members of the executive committee of the organization met in Spartanburg, S. C., at the Cleveland Hotel, last week.

The following were named committee chairmen: James L. McEnroe, Ware Shoals; Alex. Long, Rock Hill; John W. Arrington, Greenville; J. Choice Evins, Spartanburg; George E. Spofford, Langley; R. E. Ligon, Anderson; John A. Law, Spartanburg; Aug. W. Smith, Greenville; Alfred Moore, Tuckahoe; Ellison A. Smyth, Greenville; E. F. Woodside, Greenville; Walter S. Montgomery, Spartanburg; B. E. Geer, Greenville; Allen J. Graham, Greenville; Col. LeRoy Springs, Lancaster; Geo. W. Summer, Newberry; Victor M. Montgomery, Spartanburg; Lewis D. Blake, Belton; J. P. Gossett, Williamston; Z. F. Wright, Newberry.

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Announces

Reduced Round Trip Fares

From All Points, North Carolina

to Charlottesville for this

Big Game

Special Train leaves Charlotte 8:00 P. M., November 29. Returning leaves Charlottesville 1:00 A. M., December 1.

Special Sleeping Cars arranged on Chartered and Berth Rate Basis. Sleeping Cars on Chartered Basis may be occupied entire time, including stay in Charlottesville.

Sleeping Cars on Berth Rate Basis may be occupied in Charlottesville until 7:30 A. M., November 30, and will be placed for occupancy 9:00 P. M. night of November 30.

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R. H. GRAHAM,
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1922.

Things Are Moving Fast.

The way things are moving, in the Southern textile industry, today it keeps a textile journal going at a fast and furious pace to keep track of and verify the multitude of rumors.

From every section of the United States and even from England men are investigating advantages of cotton manufacturing in the South and there is scarcely a day that we are not called upon to give information about manufacturing conditions in this section.

One day it is an economist from Chicago University, the next a group of prominent New England manufacturers and then an English Lord.

Every day come rumors of new mills and additions and these have to be verified.

The knowledge that the Government will place an extra tax upon uninvested surplus is causing many mills to increase their capital stock through stock dividends which we believe will avail them nothing while others are rushing plans to actually invest their surplus in additional spindles and looms.

Rumors are strong of substantial increases in the silk plants in the South, a large worsted manufacturer is considering the erection of a plant near Charlotte and a large carpet mill has been moved to Leaksville from Philadelphia.

There are rumors of large power developments to furnish the additional power that will be badly needed.

Verily these are days of activities and rumors of activities and it looks like the whole textile world has its eyes upon the South.

Cotton Disappearance.

From this time until August 1, 1923, the matter of the most vital importance to the cotton manufacturers of the United States will be cotton disappearance as related to cotton supply.

Up to last Saturday night cotton exports had amounted to 2,930,000 bales and we estimate that they will approximate 2,100,000 by December 1st.

Consumption by American mills has been: August, 527,000; September, 495,000; October 534,000, and if we assume that November consumption will be 534,000 bales we have the consumption to December 1st 2,090,000.

In U. S. Aug. 1st, 1922.....2,828,000
1922 Crop.....9,800,000

Total supply.....12,628,000
Exports and consumption to Dec. 1st.....4,190,000

Total supply for next 8 months.....8,438,000
Consumption and exports during next 8 months if on same basis as previous 8 months.....8,380,000

Indicated Aug. 1st, 1923, carry-over.....58,000

These figures mean that if exports and the consumption of American mills continue at their present rate there will be only 58,000 bales in the United States on August 1st, 1923, including the amount held in warehouses and by farmers.

Assuming that the farmers and speculators would turn loose their last bale so that this 58,000 bales could be on hand it would run the mills of the United States three days and then they would have to

wait until about September 1st for new crop cotton.

A situation such as this has never been seen before, but the seriousness of same will be realized by the world sooner or later.

Exports may not continue during the next eight months as they have during the past four but the past four month's exports have been considerably below normal and if a supply of cotton were available there would be no reason to expect them to be lower.

With the mills of the United States sold ahead for another four months and with many mills resuming full-time operations and many others beginning night and day operations there is every reason to expect increased rather than decreased consumption.

Consumption by American mills and exports are not going to continue at the same rate as the past four months for the simple reason that the necessary amount of cotton is not going to be available.

We do not want to appear sensational or to advise or favor cotton speculation but are trying to awaken the Southern mills to the seriousness of the situation that confronts them.

With a maximum supply of 12,628,000 bales, 4,190,000 bales have already been consumed or exported.

The remaining 8,438,000 must supply our spindles and furnish exports until new cotton is received and yet we do not believe that independent farmers and cooperative associations will consent to turn loose their holdings.

Theodore Price spoke before the Arkwright Club of Boston last week and told them that they need have no fear of a shortage of cotton.

We do not understand Mr. Price but are exceedingly glad that his talk was made before a New England rather than a Southern cotton manufacturers association for it will tend to lull them to sleep while the Southern spinners secure the necessary cotton to run their spindles into August, 1923.

We do not want the cotton manufacturers of the South to accept our judgment without investigating, but we are placing before them cold statistics and we urge their careful study.

Our mills have never previously faced an actual shortage of cotton but that is no reason why they should shut their eyes to the conditions of today.

Power Fight is Further Argued.

Raleigh, N. C.—Arguments in the case of the North Carolina corporation commission against the Southern Power Company and a large

number of cotton mills were further heard in the state supreme court.

The cotton mills contended at the hearing that the power company's business is interstate and the commission has no jurisdiction over it. It also was contended that the power corporation canceled all of its contracts upon the issuing of the rate order and that the rates now in force discriminates against North Carolina mills in favor of those of South Carolina.

In its contentions, the power company asserted the appeal to the supreme court on the part of the mills was premature and fragmentary and ought to be dismissed. It upholds the authority of the corporation commission and maintains the present rates are "just and reasonable."

Carder's Meeting Changed to Anniston.

The meeting of the Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association to be held December 8th, has been changed from Birmingham to Anniston, because of the better railroad connections to Anniston.

The program will be as follows:

First Session.

10 A. M., Dec. 8th, 1922.

Anniston Inn

Discussion of opening machinery, lappers and cards.

Carders' Lunch.

1 O'Clock

Anniston Inn

Carders' Lunch with speeches and entertainment. Tickets \$1 each.

Afternoon Session.

2:30 P. M.

Anniston Inn

Discussion of roving machinery and drawing frames.
Adjourn 4 P. M.

Every superintendent and overseer and particularly those in Alabama and Georgia are invited to attend the meeting and take part in the discussions whether they are members of the Southern Textile Association or not.

While the meeting will discuss only card room and opening room problems overseers of other departments will be welcome.

The object of carrying this meeting to Alabama is to get the ideas of the best carders in that section and to compare them with the ideas of the carders in the Carolinas.

An exchange of ideas of this kind will be beneficial to the entire industry.

Dinner to Lord Glentana.

While Lord Glentana, managing director of the Clark Thread Company, of England, was stopping in Charlotte this week he was given a dinner by J. Norman Pease, manager of the Charlotte office of Lockwood, Green & Co.

Besides Lord Glentana and Mr. Pease the guests were: B. B. Gossett, president, and E. C. Dewelle, treasurer of the Chadwick-Hoskins Co.; S. B. Alexander, of Alexander & Garsed; Rogers Davis of Saco-Lowell Shops; Guy Hunter, of Hunter Mfg. & Com. Co.; Ed B. Hook and Kenneth Molter, of Lockwood, Greene & Co., and David Clark, of Southern Textile Bulletin.

Personal News

S. P. Cole has resigned as overseer spinning at Fulton Bag Mill No. 1, Atlanta.

Wylie Valentine has been appointed overseer weaving at Martel Mfg. Co., Egan, Ga.

John Twiggs has been appointed overseer weaving at Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Jas. Byrd has been promoted to assistant overseer of night carding at Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C.

L. T. Spivey has resigned his position at the Kinston Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

W. H. Mann has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Social Circle (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

H. H. Baxley has been promoted to assistant overseer at night in carding room of Dillon Mills, Dillon, S. C.

Jas. McKinzie has been promoted from section hand to assistant overseer of night spinning at Dillon Mills, Dillon, S. C.

H. B. Graves has resigned as master mechanic at the McComb Cotton Mills, McComb, Miss., and accepted a similar position at the LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ala.

W. H. Gibson, Sr., formerly superintendent of the Denison (Texas) Cotton Mills is now filling a similar position with the Lone-Star Cotton Mills, San Antonio, Texas.

W. L. Lovell has been promoted from section hand to assistant overseer at night in spinning room of Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C.

W. E. Hammond, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.

Cotton Goods Prices Chaotic in Belgium.

Washington.—Higher prices for Baltic flax and intensive demand for small Belgian flax stocks have caused prices of the Belgian staple to advance two francs per kilo since the end of October, and British and French buyers are active in Belgian flax markets, says Commercial Attache Samuel H. Cross, Brussels, in a cable to the Department of Commerce. Flax spinners in view of the changing situation generally refrained from selling in early November, but yarn prices advanced fifteen to twenty francs per packet. Spinners are booked for six months ahead.

While the present position of cotton spinners and weavers is generally strong the cotton goods market is completely disorganized with respect to prices. Yarns from American cotton advanced about three francs fifty centimes per kilo, or about 25 per cent during first two weeks of November, while counts of yarn from Indian cotton gained four francs with weft yarns difficult to obtain within a reasonable period.

CHRISTMAS GIFT

Could you think of a Christmas gift more appropriate than a nice "Table Cloth"? We have them in beautiful designs, nicely hemstitched, in border colors of Blue, Pink and Orange; colors are fast, and the cloths are finished by a new process which gives them the appearance of linen, and they last almost if not quite as well as linen. Prices for 64"/72" (2 yds.) \$2.50; 64"/90" (2½ yds.) \$3.00.

We ship C. O. D. Parcel Post. We pay postage. Cloths may be returned unsoiled, within 2 days, if not satisfactory, and we will refund price paid.

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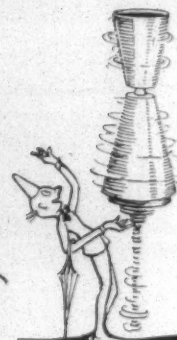
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Hillsboro, N. C.—It is reported that the Eno Mills will at an early date erect a large addition to their gingham mill.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cabarrus Mfg. Co., of the Cannon group of mills, will increase its capital from three million dollars to seven million dollars. While no official announcement has been made it is thought that the increase will be effected by the payment of a stock dividend.

Concord, N. C.—Charter amendments embracing increases in capital stock aggregating \$1,650,000 for two cotton mills in Concord have been filed with the Secretary of State. The Norcott Mills filed an amendment for an increase in the capital stock from \$250,000 to \$400,000 and the Gibson Manufacturing Company filed an amendment increasing the capital from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000.

Trenton, Tenn.—The Lovera Cotton Mills and the Trenton Textile Products Company have been sold. A new company has been organized to take over the properties, the incorporators being Ira F. Phillips, Samuel C. Black and R. R. Boone.

Under the new ownership, it is stated that a broader cooperative basis of operation will be adopted.

Winder, Ga.—Negotiations are in progress for another large cotton mill for Winder. A New England company is said to be interested in the project and is seriously considering Winder for the location of the mill it intends to build in this section. Jesse M. Jones, industrial agent for the Seaboard Air Line, was in Winder this week to look into the matter.

Monroe, N. C.—Everything necessary in completing the transfer of property and the consolidation of the Iceman Knitting Mill, the Everette Mill and the Icemorlee Cotton Mill Company, under the ownership and the management of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, Inc., has now been done and all three of the plants are running full time under the new management.

The officers of the new corporation are A. J. Draper, of Charlotte, president; J. H. Lee, vice president; E. O. Fitzsimmons, formerly of Charlotte, now of Monroe, treasurer; Charles Iceman, vice-president and general manager, and the following directors: Charles Iceman, A. J. Draper, C. E. Exum, Bennettsville; N. E. English, A. M. Eecrest, R. A. Morrow, J. H. Lee, J. M. Belk, J. C. Sikes, M. K. Lee, and Dr. J. E. Ashcraft.

The knitting mill will use yarn from the old Icemorlee mill. The new corporation has absorbed the three old ones which have dissolved. With this consolidation and the introduction of new capital, this concern has become one of the strongest manufacturing corporations in the State.

Granite Falls, N. C.—It is reported that A. A. Shuford and associates will erect another cotton mill at this place.

Thrift, N. C.—The Thrift Mfg. Co. have placed contract with the Minter Homes Company for 24 additional houses and when completed will begin night and day operations.

Reidsville, N. C.—The Edna Cotton Mills will build a cotton storage warehouse; also a finishing and cloth room, but at present have no definite plans as to adding machinery.

Leaksville, N. C.—The Marshall-Field & Company interests are establishing at this place a branch of the Home-Crest Mills Corporation, of Philadelphia and will manufacture

Wilton & Brussell rugs and carpets. The carpet looms they are installing are probably the widest ever operated in the South and this is the first instance of carpets of this kind being made in the South.

Gastonia, N. C.—Announcement has been made by the Groves Mills, Inc., of Gastonia, of plans for the building of a second cotton mill to be known as Groves Mill No. 2, making the 102nd mill for Gaston county. The mill is to be of 15,000-spindle capacity, and will increase the total spindle of the Groves interests to 30,000 spindles. The new mill will manufacture fine combed yarns.

The original Groves mill was built in 1916 by the late L. F. Groves. It has been one of the most successful cotton mill plants in Gaston county.

Recently the capital stock was increased from \$250,000 to \$500,000. The officers of the mill are H. H. Groves, president and treasurer; E. E. Groves, secretary and assistant treasurer, and A. G. Mangum, vice-president.

The new mill will be built on a site adjoining the present mill building. Contract will be let within the next few months.

The announcement of Stuart W. Cramer, of Cramerton, to build a 2,000-loom weaving mill brought the total of Gaston county cotton mills to 101. The new Groves mill No. 2 brings the number up to 102, and adds 15,000 to the total number of spindles in the county.

Charlotte, N. C.—Increasing the total authorized capital stock of the Highland Park Manufacturing company to \$2,200,000, an amendment to the charter of that corporation was filed at the office of the clerk of court.

Officials of the company refused to discuss the reasons for the increase but it was stated by stockholders that the authorization is made for the purpose of declaring stock dividends. C. W. Johnston, president of the company, said that the increase to the full amount authorized will be made in the near future.

The capital stock of the firm will be divided into 22,000 shares of \$100 each, this stock being divided into 4,000 shares of preferred and 18,000 shares of common stock, it was explained. The outstanding stock of the company, according to the amendment filed for record, amounts to \$296,500 of common and \$348,600 of preferred stock.

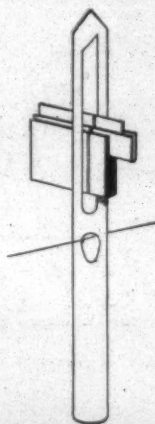
The new stock is to be issued at such times and in such amounts as the board of directors of the company may authorize. The preferred stock, holders of the company are entitled to six per cent dividends of the net earnings of the company before any dividends are set aside or paid to holders of common stock. The preferred stock, however, is subject to redemption and retirement at the option of the corporation at a price not less than par on the authorization of the directors.

The decision to increase the capital stock of the company was made at a meeting of the stockholders held November 21, as noted.

C. W. Johnston is president of the company and D. H. Anderson is secretary.

Lockhart, S. C.—The second announcement of a great textile expansion in this section within a few weeks time is that the Monarch-Lockhart Mills is to increase the present working force in the day and make it possible to operate all of the plant at night instead of only a small part of it, as heretofore, by erecting 100 new residences. This will bring 150 additional operatives to these mills and increase the population of Lockhart to 2,000.

The other textile development to



The K-A Electrical Warp Stop Motion

is used by leading mills on all kinds of looms: plain and automatic, both here and abroad, for cotton, woolen, worsted and silk fabrics. Mills that have used it for years are extending their K-A Equipment.

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- 1—125 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 600 r. p. m.
- 1—100 H. P. Westinghouse, 550 volt, 690 r. p. m.
- 1—75 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 900 r. p. m.
- 1—50 H. P. General Electric, 2200 volt, 875 r. p. m.
- 1—15 H. P. General Electric, 550 volt, 1200 r. p. m.

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which reference has just been made is the \$1,500,000, 1,000 loom plant, No. 3 mill of the Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls on which construction will commence at once.

Since the completion of the power plant at Lockhart it has made hydro-electric power plentiful and motors have been installed in all parts of the Monarch-Lockhart mills and the entire plant is now driven by electricity, which gives more satisfaction in every way.

The use of water power at the mills is now discontinued. The new power plant has a maximum capacity of 15,000 horse-power.

The Monarch-Lockhart mills under the splendid management of J. Roy Fant, who is secretary and assistant treasurer, in recent years has made remarkable strides.

Lockhart mills was built 27 years ago, there first being one mill. Ten years later the second mill was built. Its capital stock prior to recent merger with Monarch mills of Union was \$1,300,000. In January, 1918, the Lockhart and Monarch mills were merged, and the name now is Monarch-Lockhart mills. The older mill has an equipment of 32,000 spindles and 900 looms, and the second mill 25,000 spindles and 800 looms. One plant manufactures print cloths and the other sheetings. Annually the two mills at Lockhart consume 10,000 bales of cotton, and the total annual output of cloth in yards is 1,900,000.

The Lockhart mill employs 600 persons, and the average weekly pay roll is \$6,500.

The officers of the company are: W. E. Winchester, of New York, president; Emslie Nicholson, of Union, treasurer; J. Roy Fant, secretary and assistant treasurer; Superintendent, F. D. Lockman; overseer of carding, L. H. Holliday; overseer of spinning, John S. Lockman; overseer of weaving, John P. Hallman; overseer of cloth room, W. A. Ross; master mechanic, I. M. Burdette; outside overseer, Walter M. Hix.

Cramerton, N. C.—That the present \$2,000,000 capital stock of the Mays Mills, Inc., would be immediately increased to \$3,000,000, the additional amount to be used for the erection of a loom mill to manufacture the yarn products of the big plant at Cramerton, was the announcement made by S. W. Cramer, its president.

According to Mr. Cramer, the new addition to the Cramerton plant will manufacture fine colored fancy goods. This procedure it is believed by cotton mill authorities, marks the beginning of a plan by textile manufacturers of this section to add

further processes to the manufacture of yarns and eliminate the present method of shipping the primary mill products to New England mills to be woven into fabrics. Yarns of the Cramer mills on account of their high character have always met with a ready demand from eastern manufacturers.

The proposed additions at Cramerton will consist of a building, constructed upon the unit plan, containing 2,000 looms. No further addition to the 60,000 spindles now operated at the mills is contemplated. The mill is so arranged that it may be added to at any time. Mr. Cramer expects to sell cloth direct to the market. Work on the new mill will be started at once, Mr. Cramer stated.

Brown Mfg. Co. Pays 330 Per Cent Stock Dividend.

A stock dividend of 300 per cent has been declared by the Brown Mfg. Co., of Concord, N. C. This mill

is one of the chain controlled by C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte. It is also reported that the Norcott Mills, which are under the same management, will also declare a large stock dividend.

Prospects Good for Top Cotton Crop

Continued warm weather during October has resulted in prospects for a good top crop of cotton in Lower California, and present indications are that the crop may reach 90,000 or 100,000 bales in spite of considerable shedding caused by excessive heat in September, says Consul H. C. Von Struve, Mexicali, in a report to the Department of Commerce.

Large Sisal Crop.

The production of sisal in Portuguese East Africa this year will be the largest on record, probably amounting to over 5,000 tons, says Consul Cecil M. P. Cross, Lourenco Marques.

Republic Mills to Declare 150 Per Cent Stock Dividend.

The Republic Cotton Mills, of Great Falls, S. C., will declare a stock dividend of 150 per cent on December 1, and will increase its capital stock to \$3,000,000, all common stock.

As has already been announced, this corporation will commence at once the erection of mill No. 3 to cost approximately \$1,500,000. The machinery has been purchased and bids for erection of mill buildings, operatives' homes, etc., will be let about January 1.

American Woolen Co. Joins Consolidated Corporation.

New York.—Officials of the American Woolen Company and several of the leading cotton manufacturers of New England have become identified with the Consolidated Textile corporation when, at a meeting of the organization, William Wood, head of the American Woolen company, was elected director general and chairman of the board of the Consolidated Textile.

Andrew G. Pierce, Jr., treasurer of the Pierce Manufacturing company, of New Bedford, was elected president, and George L. Shepley and H. P. Binney, officials of the American Woolen, were added to the board with William G. Rockefeller and Samuel F. Pryor, chairman of the Remington Arms Company.

The election of Mr. Wood and other officials of the American Woolen Company to the Consolidated Textile board brings together two big factors in the textile industry.

The American Woolen interests will assume the opening management of the Consolidated's plants, it was announced, while F. J. Rupprecht, who retires as president, will act as chairman of the executive committee and, in addition, direct the distributing and sales end of the Consolidated's business through Converse & Co., distributors of textiles, of which he is president.

Other new members elected to the board of directors of the Consolidated Textile corporation were: Henry L. Tiffany, cotton merchant; William M. Butler, cotton manufacturer, and Charles T. Mail, industrial engineer.

The Consolidated owns or controls cotton mills at Burlington, Raleigh and Shelby, N. C.; Lynchburg, Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Henderson, Ky.; Pelham and Bonham, Tex.; North Adams, Mass., and B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., with 17 mills in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

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Universal Giant is an important item in transmission machinery and a factor that has been given careful attention in the Friction Clutch. This clutch with

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TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

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The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON Co., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

Treatment of Decaying Roofs.

(Continued from Page 15.)
favorable as practicable.

Top insulation has the effect of moving the plane or locus of condensation for any given set of atmospheric conditions nearer the outer surface of the plank than be-

fore, and in mild weather of eliminating it entirely. In other words the rate of condensation is reduced as is also its duration, resulting in checking inroads of disease already established, and also in lessening the susceptibility of timber to further infection.

Insulation should be in sufficient

amount to entirely prevent condensation on the underside of the roof in most severe weather and if wood should itself be antiseptically treated. Creosoted yellow-pine boarding nailed to furring strips has been found to be an economical type of insulation. Cheap, open-grained lumber, preferably say wood, should be used, since it readily absorbs the necessary amount of wood preservative. By laying it over furring strips, additional and especially effective insulation in the form of an air space is obtained.

This type of insulation also adds materially to the strength of the roof plank; in fact, it may be made thick enough to support the old plank if the latter have become seriously weakened, and the importance of not interrupting production is paramount. The old plank, where dangerously decayed would then be spiked to the new plank from below.

In order to prevent entrance into the new insulating air space of warm, humid air from the room below (and therefore condensation which would otherwise occur within the upper insulating deck and would drip upon the lower untreated plank), it is necessary to have a waterproof membrane between the old roof and the new insulation. The old roofing paper may be left intact and used for this purpose, if practical.

On one large weave shed the new insulation was laid directly on the tar-and-gravel roof without removal of gravel, except what could be easily brushed off. If considerable renewal becomes necessary, however, it will generally be found advisable to remove the roofing paper entirely, and after necessary replacements have been made, to lay down a two-ply roof over the same before applying the insulation.

An economic consideration of the question often shows that the additional insulation saves enough heat to help very materially in meeting fixed charges on the initial cost of

installation. This illustrated later. Furthermore, dripping from the ceiling, which may have been experienced previously, will be stopped.

Sometimes it is advisable to rearrange the heating system so as to obtain a more even distribution. In sawtooth buildings a portion of the coils should be placed under the plan and a portion under the glass, the object being to obtain a balance (that is, as little circulation of air as possible, directly under the saw-teeth) and thus maintain a uniform and somewhat higher temperature here, without, however, increasing the room temperature on the working plane. The effect is to decrease still further the rate of condensation within the old roof and the number of days of its occurrence during the year.

The most recent installation with which the author is familiar was completed a month ago under the direction of F. P. Sheldon & Son, engineers and architects, with which firm he is connected. The building was a sawtooth weave shed having a projected area of 116,000 square feet.

The weave shed is now twenty-three years old, and during the past ten years considerable portions of the roof have been replaced. For humidity, during approximately the first twenty years, it depended upon the admission of moist basement air through belt holes in the floor at each individual loom, the basement being traversed by a canal and containing more or less standing water. Recently, mechanical humidifiers were installed with the intention of maintaining a more constant relative humidity (approximately 75 per cent) than was before possible.

Sixty per cent of the roof plank was so rotted as to need renewal. Two per cent of the 6 in. by 12 in. yellow pine rafters, and 25 per cent of the 11 in. by 14 in. yellow pine girders were replaced for the same reason. The good condition of the rafters is worth noting and is doubtless due in part to their narrowness,

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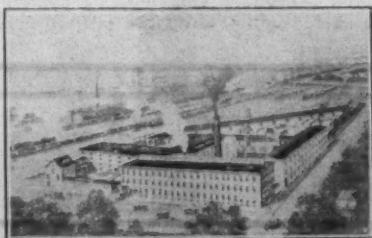
The "PURO" way takes only eleven seconds, which means economy.

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which tended to keep the locus of condensation high.

Rapid Expansion in Chinese Industry.

Washington.—The textile industry in China is rapidly approaching a healthy state, with silk as the strong feature, says Trade Commissioner Lansing W. Hoyt, in a cable from Shanghai to the Department of Commerce. Shanghai stocks of cotton yarn have been reduced to 30,000 bales from 100,000 bales in September, and prices have advanced materially. The present high price of American cotton creates a differential between American and Chinese cotton which precludes any appreciable volume of business for American raw cotton. China cotton is selling at 12 cents a pound.

The cotton piece goods market is still weak, but the outlook is better since yarns started moving. Auctions record a \$3 decline in the price of gray goods, despite the decline in exchange. Imports of sheetings to date this year are: American, 311,000; Japanese, 546,000. Silk prices are strong with grand extra grade quoted at 1,600 taels per bale. Filatures are sold out until January. Tussahs continue strong at 810 Shanghai taels per bale. Stocks of hair nets are now with price at \$4.10 Mexican per gross on 10/38 size double nets.

The dye market continues satisfactory, 125 kerosene being quoted on the Shanghai market at \$4.90 Mexican per 10 gallon unit with 110 oil at \$4.65.

Quality for Profits

Law has been defined as that experience where a given set of forces invariably produce certain results.

This finds its parallel in the experience of hundreds of textile mills where certain desired results in textile manufacture are constantly produced much more favorably by the use of

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CONCENTRATED ASH
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It is not expecting too much then to believe that these same favorable results can be accomplished for you.

It is for you to judge what it is worth to you to produce that softer texture, brighter color, and more lofty appearance which the use of these cleaners invariably provides to quality products.



And too, these better results do not cost any more.

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Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

Loom Fixer Wanted.

Want 2 good Draper loom fixers. 4-harness work, 57 looms. Pay \$27.50 for 55 hours. Address Box 216, Vernon, Conn.

Wanted.

One Draper Loom fixer. 57 looms to section. Pay 50c per hour. Apply to T. R. Morton, Supt., Vernon, Conn.

Wanted.

Experienced Salesman wanted for Southern territory by well established American Manufacturing and Importing Dyestuff concern. Must have thorough knowledge of Foreign and Domestic colors. State full particulars as to experience, etc. Address, E. A. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Sale of Cotton Mill

No. 4 Unit (the Mobile Plant) of the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills are to be sold at public auction at Mobile, Ala., on December 6, 1922.

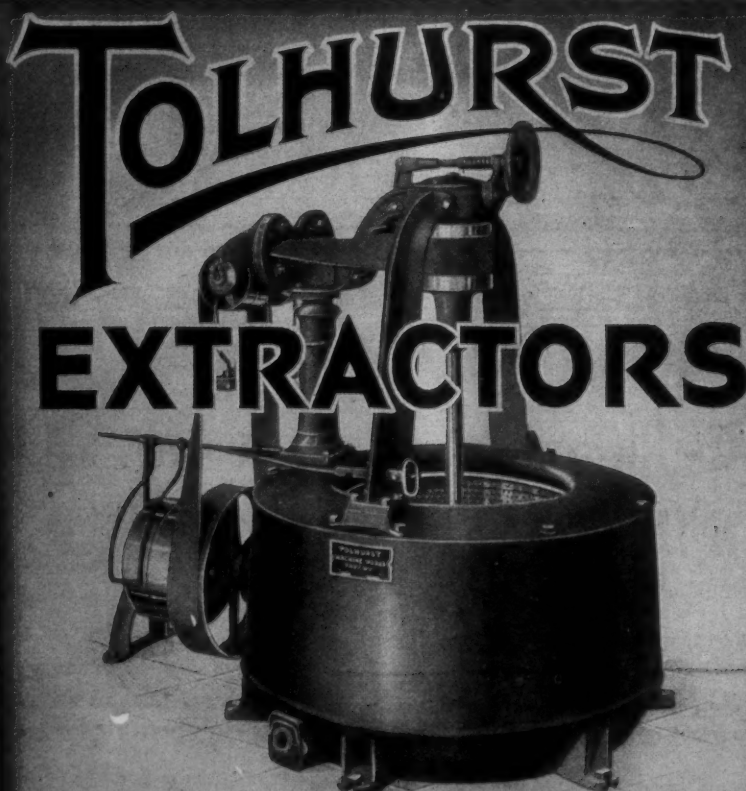
Consists of 16,000 spindles and 414 E Model Draper looms with mill buildings, 74 houses, etc., located on about 96 acres of land. Has raw stock dye plant and new indigo warp dye plant.

Sale does not affect plants at Rock Hill, S. C., Carhartt, S. C., and Elberton, Ga., which are now in successful operation.

Mobile unit is a separate company.

For additional details inquire of

Detroit-Rock Hill Corporation
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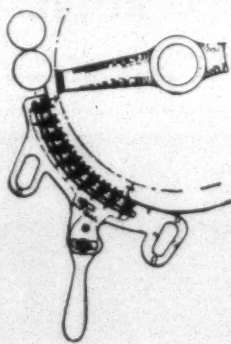
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Greater Production

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will not separate in laps or plies

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Spend \$6,000,000 for Power Development.

Raleigh, N. C.—A construction and expansion program involving the expenditure of more than \$6,000,000 is now under way by the Carolina Power Company, the Carolina Power and Light Company and its affiliated companies, including the Yadkin River Power Company, and the Palmetto Power Company, according to announcement by officials of the Carolina group.

The program includes the construction by the Carolina Power Company of a 15,000 kilowatt steam plant near Brickhaven on the Cape Fear River, which, it is expected, will be in service by September 1, 1923. The plant which will be within thirty miles of Raleigh will be constructed for an ultimate capacity of 60,000 kilowatt, and will be used for the purpose of supplementing power furnished by the hydro electric plants of the Carolina group during low water periods. Its completion will make available a large block of primary power through the conversion of secondary or full power.

The Carolina group of properties now serve about forty communities in the two States and officials declare that the investment now being made is by way of pledging their faith in a very large industrial development which is sure to sweep over North Carolina.

Thirteen years ago, according to P. A. Tillery, vice-president and general manager of the Carolina Power and Light Company, this concern served three communities in North Carolina. Now the Carolina properties serve forty, and instead of the 3,500 horse-power then developed, they are now furnishing 60,000 horse-power and the new developments will add another 40,000. Thirteen years ago, eight cotton mills were being supplied with power by the company, now sixty cotton mills are customers, with oil

mills, knitting mills, bagging plants and other industries getting power from this source.

The territory covered by this power service runs from Roxboro in the north to Camden, S. C., to the south; from Wadesboro to Lumberton; from Durham to Goldsboro and from Camden, S. C., to Marion, S. C.

The present program of construction and expansion, it is announced, was initiated by the companies during the past spring and is just now getting well under way. On account of the extensive scope of the work it will be carried on throughout practically the whole of 1923 before final completion.

Early in the year arrangements were made for the purchase of 27,500 H. P. from the Tallahassee Power Company, at Badin, N. C. This necessitated the construction of a 65 mile transmission line from Badin to Sanford, where the line will tie in with the present transmission system of the Yadkin River Power Company. The new line will be of double circuit, steel tower type and will have a capacity of about 75,000 H. P. The line passes close to several undeveloped power sites on the Yadkin River and is located with the idea of utilization in connection with ultimate power development at these sites. The Carolina Power Company is also constructing a 30,000 kilowatt sub-station and switching station at Sanford.

The Carolina Power and Light Company has recently purchased the municipally operated plant at Dunn, and has extended its transmission system to that point and is now serving the town with electric lighting and power, both wholesale and retail. A new 60,000 volt line has also been built from Cumberland to Hope Mills, and the company is now serving cotton mills there. The construction program of 60,000 volt sub-station at Goldsboro, N. C., and Selma, N. C., and at other points.

The Yadkin River Power Company now has under way the construction of additions to a 22,000 volt sub-station at Blewett Falls and a new 22,000 volt transmission line from Blewett Falls into Rockingham. These additions are for the purpose of taking care of increased power requirements at Rockingham, where there are a large number of cotton mills at presents, with a number of new mills under construction. The company is also increasing the capacity of the Laurinburg 100 kilo-

watt in capacity, and arrangements are being made at this point for connection with the new transmission line being built from Fayetteville to Laurinburg.

The Palmetto Company is also constructing a 100,000 volt transmission line from DeKalb, S. C., to Camden, S. C., and will install a 100 kilowatt sub-station of 3,000 kilowatt capacity at the latter point. Hydro-electric power for both lighting and power purposes will be furnished to the city and industries at Camden.

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Tickets on sale October 1st, 1922, to April 30th, 1923, with final limit to June 15th, 1923.

Important Winter schedules effective November 12th, 1922, with through sleeping car lines to Florida's East and West Coast Resorts.

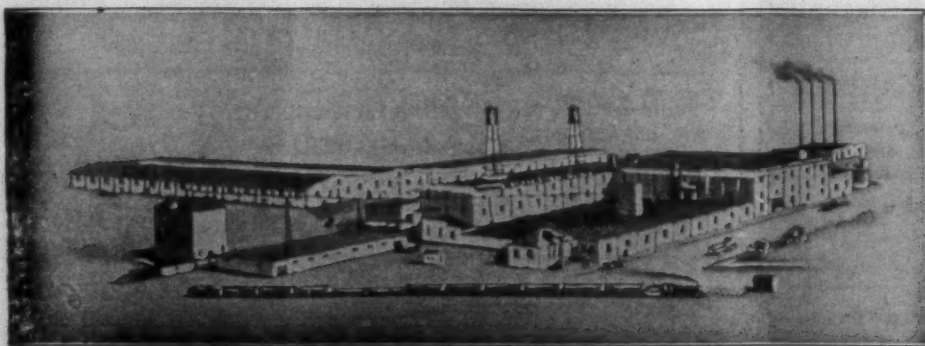
For further information, Pullman reservations, etc., call on nearest Ticket Agent or address

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We call attention to the fact that 1 3-16 cotton can now be bought almost as cheaply as full 1 1-16 to 1 1-8. The percentage premium of 1 3-16 is about the lowest on record.

We suggest the purchase of 1 3-16 by mills requiring that length and also suggest the substitution of 1 3-16 for shorter lengths by mills making 36s to 40s yarn.

We have good stocks of 1 3-16-in. in SLM, M, and SM.

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and Oklahoma City and Hobart, Okla.

Cotton Notes

Testing Cloth Strength.

At the Technical High School at Delf, Holland, J. H. Buskop and P. Ph. Tetteroo constructed along the ideas outlined by Prof. I. P. de Vooy a cloth testing machine, the principle of which is different from other testing machines used to determine the strength of textiles. The device, which is called the Buskop apparatus is being manufactured by Louis Schopper, in Leipzig, Germany.

According to present practice the cloth, the tearing strength of which is to be tested, is placed between the jaws of the testing machine in such a way that the pull is exerted in the direction of the warp or the filling. The Buskop machine takes cognizance of the fact that in actual wear a cloth is hardly ever pulled except in the direction of the warp or the filling, but also very often in a diagonal direction.

Tests conducted along these lines gave some surprising results, showing that, taking resistance in every direction, wool fabrics are stronger and do tear as readily as cotton fabrics. Samples about two inches wide were cut and tested as to resistance to tear in the direction of the warp and weft and diagonally from fabrics, with the following results: Full-
ed, plain woven woolen military cloth showed an average tearing

strength of 45 1-2 kilos in the direction of warp and filling. Testing these same fabrics as to their resistance to tearing in a direction diagonal to the threads, it was found that the woolen fabric showed an average strength of 101 kilos. Similar tests conducted with woolen fabrics which were not fulled showed that to diagonal tear they were stronger than similar cotton fabrics.

Egypt Has Larger Cotton Crop.

The final estimate of the cotton production in Egypt for 1922 is placed at 830,000 bales of 478 pounds net, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The corresponding official estimate for 1921 was 684,000 bales but receipts indicate that the crop probably exceeded 800,000 bales. The area this year is estimated at 1,521,000 acres against 1,339,000 acres last year.

In Mexico the warm weather during October in Lower California has improved the crop prospects in that State and the former estimate of 95,000 bales may be reached, says the Department. In the Laguna district the crop is practically picked but estimates of production for this district are conflicting ranging from



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15,000 to 35,000 bales. On the basis of these estimates, 120,000 bales is regarded as a reasonable rough estimate for the two districts which produce practically the whole Mexican crop.

In India the condition of the crop during September is reported as having been generally good. Weather conditions during September were generally favorable, heavy rains having benefited the crop in most localities. In Bengal districts, however, rain caused serious damage. Typhoons in China are reported to have taken place in the middle of September causing serious damage to the cotton crop in the east of China and Yangtze River Valley. No recent information for Peru is available. At the end of August a normal crop was reported.

English Mills Seek Low Grade Short Staple.

Liverpool.—"In American cotton, the demand on spot remains good, low grade short staple being in constant demand, and very difficult to find," comment Reynolds & Gibson.

"Spinners of American cotton are constantly seeking clean short outsiders, such as South Africans, and as soon as they arrive, they are taken by the trade at about 75 to 100 on. Business in the better grades, good staple around 300 on, is negligible, as the price is prohibitive; spinners cannot obtain anything like a working basis for their yarn at these prices. Sellers are loath to sell to any extent ahead, as basis in America is constantly hardening. Off cotton, except Bollis and outsiders, is unprocurable. The basis for boweds is firm, with a har-

dening tendency. In outsiders, Perus, Africans and Brazils are constantly sought for a fair business being done in East Indians ahead."

Expect Mexican Mills Will Need 100,000 Bales American Cotton.

Galveston, Tex.—The recent booking of 1,000 bales of cotton for export to Mexico on the steamship Mexican Lady, of the Steele Steamship Line, is taken here to mean that Texas cotton will from this time forward find a good market in our Southern neighbor.

Reports received in Galveston for some time have indicated that this year's cotton crop in Mexico is short and that the textile mills are being operated on part time on this account. These reports have indicated that the Mexican mills have been looking toward Texas as a possible source of cotton, and it is expected that at least 100,000 bales of American cotton would be needed in Mexico. It is said that the importations to supply Mexican mills will continue through January.

W I L T S Veneer Packing Cases are lighter and stronger

Here are perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. Their extreme lightness saves 20 to 30 lbs. in freight on every case shipped. They are stronger than inch boards, burglar proof, waterproof and clean—no cracks for dirt to sift through.

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Staples

Lincolnton, N. C.

H. H. WOLFE & CO.

COTTON

Monroe, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Trading in the cotton goods market was lighter during the week, although prices held very

firm and the market remains in a very strong position. Some large buyers who will need more goods for their operations during the first quarter of the year failed to get them at the somewhat lower prices offered. It was possible to get slight concessions in second hands, but stocks from this source were very limited and little business was put through.

No particular developments are looked for at the moment. Gray goods prices are expected to hold about where they are, the belief being that the presence of a few large buyers, willing to take on good-sized commitments for contract, will check any process that might indicate weakening.

There was some business in small lots on other print cloths, but at prices showing no change from those currently quoted.

Sheetings orders at workable prices were not in sight. There was business to be had from some of the bag manufacturers at concessions of 1-8c and 1-4c from present prices, and it was not accepted in many quarters. It is said that some business was done by second hands.

There was slightly less activity in the cotton duck market these last few days. Prices hold firm and in numerous instances have firmed as much as 3c. Enameling duck is considered scarce, while buyers have paid premiums for spots and deliveries up through January. A few 200,000-pound orders have been placed

for enameling duck through the week.

New orders being placed are generally fewer and smaller in size. Shoe drills and twills have been considerably inquired for, denoting to mills that the potential business is large. Mills are quite busy with orders already booked. The single and double filling situation is unchanged, with prices unaltered. One mill is quoting 26 7-8c for 10-ounce single filling.

Business in plain combed yarn cloths has been quiet, with some goods coming out of second hands, and a slight easing noted in spots. There are also instances where top prices have been paid for small lots to mills. For 40-inch, 96x100, 7.00 yard, 19 and 19 1-2 cents had been paid for spots, to certain mills, this week. Other makes at lower prices had been reported. A contract of 40 inch, 72x68, 9.50 yard, brought 12 3-4 cents. Second hand goods at slightly less were reported. In 40 inch, 76x72, 9.00 yard, 13 1-2 cents was paid for spots. For 40 inch 84x80, 10.50 yard, 16 1-4 cents might be shaded a bit, due to the lack of interest in this construction.

The general steadiness of cotton goods despite the quiet in trading is frequently mentioned in selling agencies. Pressure to sell is lacking and when offerings of gray cloths are made under the market by 1-8 cent a yard or more, it usually transpires that some trader is trying to take in a profit and not to express doubt of the market future.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths:

28-in., 64x64s 8 1/4
28-in., 64x60s 8
27-in., 64x60s 7 1/4

Gray goods:

38 1-2 in., 64x64s 10 3/4
39-in., 68x72s 11
39-in., 80x80s 14 1/4

Brown sheetings:

3-yard 14 1/2
4-yard 12 1/2
So. Standard 15
Ticking, 8-ounce 26
Denims, 2.20 22a23
Staple gingham 14 1/4
Dres gingham 18a20 1/4
Standard prints 10 1/4

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Capital \$300,000

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Head Office, Greensboro, N. C.

AGENCIES: Atlanta, Ga.; Elberton, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Toccoa, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Wilson, N. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Dallas, Texas; Milan, Italy.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn prices remained very firm during the week, although trading was quieter and large orders were not as frequent as has been the case for the past few weeks. Underwar manufacturers, who have been large buyers of late, are said to have covered their requirements for the present and were in the market only for filling in purposes. Many yarn consumers were willing to pick up spot lots wherever they could find them at concessions, but most spinners were very firm and showed little inclination to shade prices.

Hosiery manufacturers are said to be buying very little yarn, and are holding off on account of high prices. Manufacturers, as a whole, seem content to mark time following the recent buying movement. Some factors regard this attitude as being merely temporary and see no possibility of cheaper yarns. They regard cotton prices as permanently high. Others believe that cotton will soon settled upon a more stable and lower basis and they are not buying heavily in the yarn market. Yarn prices, however, have been little affected by the smaller sales. Some dealers have been offering odd lots at prices under spinners levels, and buyers have evidently been anxious to purchase such stocks.

Prices in this market were quoted as follows:

Southern Single Skeins.	
4s to 8s	41½ @
10s	43 @
12s	43 @
14s	44 @
16s	44 @
20s	44 @
24s	45 @
26s	50 @
30s	51 @
30s	52 @
Southern Single Warps.	
8s	40 @
10s	41 @
12s	41½ @
14s	42 @
16s	42 @
20s	46 @
24s	49 @
26s	52 @
30s	52 @
40s	62 @
Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.	
8s and 9s 3-4 slacks	39½ @
8s 3-4 tinged tubes	38½ @

8 3-4 h'd white warp twist	39½ @
8 3-4 hard twist waste	38 @
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	42 @
10s	42½ @
12s	42½ @
14s	44½ @
16s	45 @
20s	48 @
24s	50 @
26s	52 @
30s	56 @
40s	66 @
Southern Two-Ply Warps.	
8s	40½ @41
10s	40½ @
12s	42 @
14s	42½ @
16s	44 @
20s	49 @
24s	49 @51
26s	51 @
30s	56 @58
40s	64 @66

Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarn.	
8s	41 @
10s	41 @
12s	41½ @
14s	42 @
16s	42½ @
18s	43 @
20s	43½ @
22s	45 @
24s	45 @
26s	46 @
30s	49 @
40s	60 @61
30s double carded	54 @65
30s tying-in	47 @48
Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins and Warps.	
8s to 16s	60 @
20s	60 @
24s	62 @
30s	65 @
40s	70 @
50s	88 @90
60s	1 00 @1 10
70s	1 10 @1 20
80s	1 25 @1 35

Northern Mule Spun Carded Yarn.	
10s	47 @
14s	48 @
16s	50 @
18s	51 @
20s	52 @
24s	54 @56
26s	57 @58
30s	58 @59
40s	69 @72
Southern Combed Peeler Yarn on Cones.	
10s	53 @
12s	54 @
14s	55 @
16s	57 @
18s	57 @
20s	58 @
22s	60 @
24s	61 @
26s	62 @
28s	64 @
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Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths:

28-in., 64x64s 8 1/2

28-in., 64x60s 8

27-in., 64x60s 7 1/2

Gray goods:

38 1-2 in., 64x64s 10 1/2

39-in., 68x72s 11

39-in., 80x80s 14 1/2

Brown sheetings:

3-yard 14 1/2

4-yard 12 1/2

So. Standard 15

Ticking, 8-ounce 26

Denims, 2.20 22a23

Staple gingham 14 1/2

Dress gingham 18a20 1/2

Standard prints 10 1/2

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AGENCIES: Atlanta, Ga.; Elberton, Ga.; Savannah, Ga.; Toccoa, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Wilson, N. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Dallas, Texas; Milan, Italy.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn prices remained very firm during the week, although trading was quieter and large orders were not as frequent as has been the case for the past few weeks. Underwar manufacturers, who have been large buyers of late, are said to have covered their requirements for the present and were in the market only for filling in purposes. Many yarn consumers were willing to pick up spot lots wherever they could find them at concessions, but most spinners were very firm and showed little inclination to shade prices.

Hosiery manufacturers are said to be buying very little yarn, and are holding off on account of high prices. Manufacturers, as a whole, seem content to mark time following the recent buying movement. Some factors regard this attitude as being merely temporary and see no possibility of cheaper yarns. They regard cotton prices as permanently high. Others believe that cotton will soon settled upon a more stable and lower basis and they are not buying heavily in the yarn market. Yarn prices, however, have been little affected by the smaller sales. Some dealers have been offering odd lots at prices under spinners levels, and buyers have evidently been anxious to purchase such stocks.

Prices in this market were quoted as follows:

Southern Single Skeins.	
4s to 8s	41½ @
10s	43 @
12s	43 @
14s	44 @
16s	44 @
20s	44 @
24s	48 @
26s	50 @
28s	51 @
30s	52 @
Southern Single Warps.	
8s	40 @
10s	41 @
12s	41½ @
14s	42 @
16s	44 @
20s	46 @
24s	49 @
26s	52 @
28s	52 @
30s	62 @
Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.	
8s and 9s 3-4 slacks	39½ @
8s 3-4 tinged tubes	38½ @

8 3-4 h'd white warp twist	39½ @
8 3-4 hard twist waste	38 @
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	42 @
10s	42½ @
12s	42½ @
14s	44½ @
16s	45 @
20s	48 @
24s	50 @
26s	52 @
28s	56 @
30s	66 @
Southern Two-Ply Warps.	
8s	40½ @41
10s	40½ @
12s	42 @
14s	42½ @
16s	44 @
20s	49 @51
24s	49 @
26s	51 @
28s	56 @58
30s	64 @66
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarn.	
8s	41 @
10s	41 @
12s	41½ @
14s	42 @
16s	42½ @
18s	43 @
20s	43½ @
22s	44 @
24s	45 @
26s	46 @
28s	49 @
30s	60 @61
30s double carded	54 @65
30s tying-in	47 @48
Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins and Warps.	
8s to 16s	60 @
20s	60 @
24s	62 @
30s	65 @
40s	70 @
50s	88 @90
60s	1 00 @1 10
70s	1 10 @1 20
80s	1 25 @1 35
Northern Mule Spun Carded Yarn.	
10s	47 @
14s	48 @
16s	50 @
18s	51 @
20s	52 @
24s	54 @56
26s	57 @58
30s	58 @59
40s	69 @72
Southern Combed Peeler Yarn on Cones.	
10s	53 @
12s	54 @
14s	55 @
16s	57 @
18s	57 @
20s	58 @
22s	60 @
24s	61 @
26s	62 @
28s	64 @
30s	65 @
36s	77 @
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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding. Energetic, well trained mill man who thoroughly understands all phases of efficient carding. Address No. 3645.

WANT position as overseer carding. Settled man of good habits, well trained and of long practical experience. First class references. Address No. 3646.

WANT position as superintendent, or would consider well paying place as carder or spinner. Experienced superintendent who has handled some of the best jobs in the South. A-1 references. Address No. 3647.

WANT position as superintendent in mill requiring services of thoroughly competent man, on yarn or cloth. Married, temperate, hard worker and economical, can secure results. Over 10 years as superintendent of best mills. Best of references. Address No. 3648.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large weave room. Long experience in both positions. Efficient, practical and can get fine results. Best of references. Address No. 3649.

WANT position as carder, spinner or both, or superintendent of 30,000 spindles. Now running 55,000-spindle spinning room. On present job for three years, and am giving satisfaction, but have excellent reason for wanting to change. References. Address No. 3651.

WANT position as carder, or would take second hand in large room. Good man who thoroughly understands card room in every particular. Address No. 3652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill, weave plant preferred, or assistant superintendent in large mill. Competent to handle either place. Good references. Address No. 3653.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Long practical experience, good manager of help, excellent references. Address No. 3654.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinning. Now employed in first class mill, but want larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3655.

WANT position as overseer spinning on medium numbers hosiery yarns. Can give first class references from present and past employers. Address No. 3656.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Long experience in large mill shops, can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 3657.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill, or as assistant superintendent or weaver in large mill, either plain or fancy work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, know how to get quality production at low cost. Good references. Address No. 3659.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in room having 784 looms, with dobby heads on 448 of them. Age 35, long experience as loom fixer, second hand and assistant superintendent. Familiar with plain and drill goods, pajama checks, shirting, skirting, sateen, gabardine, marisettes and other goods woven on plain and dobby looms. I. C. S. graduate. Best of references. Address No. 3660.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Good man of long experience who can successfully handle your mill or spinning room. Address No. 3661.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as such in number of large mills in South and can give good references showing ability and character. Address No. 3662.

WANT position as carder or spinner on

white work only. Long experience and can get results. Address No. 3663.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Have had long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can show excellent record and qualifications. Fine references. Address No. 3664.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of fabrics and am first class weaver in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3665.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Now giving satisfaction in good mill, but want larger job. Address No. 3666.

WANTED—Clerical position by married man, four years' mill work. Competent for paymaster or buyer of supplies. Thoroughly familiar with general office work. Address 3667.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed, but wish larger place. Familiar with wide variety of fabrics and can give references to show character and past record. Address No. 3668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully handled during past six years one of the best mills in the South. Have excellent reasons for making a change. Wish to correspond with mill needing high class man, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of mill. Address No. 3669.

WANT position as card room overseer or master mechanic, or both in small mill. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3670.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and am capable, practical man who has always gotten results. Good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3671.

WANT position as roller coverer. Long experience in this work enables me to take charge of your shop and do your work efficiently. Fine references. Address No. 3672.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now have night job, but wish day run. Twenty-six years experience as weaver, 11 years as overseer. Can handle help well. Prefer job with Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3673.

WANT position as superintendent or would take carding and spinning. Textile college graduate, long practical experience in good mills. Excellent references. Address No. 3674.

WANT position, any size mill, as overseer carding and spinning. Colored or white work. Several years' experience as overhauler of carding, spinning and weaving. A-1 references. Address No. 3675.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Many years' experience in both positions. Am thoroughly qualified to handle mill on efficient basis. Best of references. Address No. 3676.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving plant, or overseer weaving. Married, age 39. Good references. Address No. 3677.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Have had 15 years' experience as overseer in South Carolina and can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3678.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Long experience on both jobs and can show excellent record. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3679.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take overseer carding. Have been overseer for long term of years and thoroughly understand my business. Good references. Address No. 3680.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancy colored goods, sheetings, drills, can handle either Draper or Crompton and Knowles looms. Age 47, have family. Best of references. Have been in weave room 39 years, 18 years as overseer. Address No. 3781.

WANT position as overseer carding. Hard working, competent man, who has had necessary experience to handle card room on efficient basis. References. Address No. 3782.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain or fancy work, familiar with all Southern made goods. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3683.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain goods preferred. Capable, experienced man with excellent record. Good references. Address No. 3684.

WANT position as superintendent, weaver or spinner. Long practical experience in number of good mills. Now employed,

but can change on short notice. Best of references. Address No. 3685.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. Can give satisfactory references showing Dependable man of settled habits who, ability to handle job. Address No. 3686.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 48, married, 20 years' experience as carder and spinner on both white and colored work. Now employed as carder. Good manager of help and have fine references. Address No. 3687.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of long experience and can show results on job. Good habits and hard worker. Best of references. Address No. 3688.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large room. I. C. S. graduate, good character and man of settled habits. Steady and experienced worker. Address No. 3689.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thorough and practical man and can handle anything in the mill. Have handled some of the best mills in South. Now employed, but want better equipped plant. Address No. 3690.

WANT position as overseer spinning with medium sized mill making hosiery yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 3691.

WANT position as master mechanic and chief electrician. Eight years' practical experience in various mills and power companies and can handle any trouble that comes up in my department. Excellent references. Address No. 3693.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Capable, experienced man of long mill experience and am specialist in carding and spinning. References. Address No. 3694.

WANT position as overseer carding on carded or combed work. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Married, age 35, have family. Address No. 3695.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Piedmont section preferred. Ten years in cloth room, being overseer at two mills. Experienced on all kinds of white goods. Business college education. Fine references. Age 36, married, family of four. Address No. 3696.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner in larger mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Excellent references to show past record as to character and ability. Address No. 3697.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Long experience in both departments, excellent references. Address No. 3698.

WANT position as overseer large weave room, or superintendent small mill. Long experience on both white and colored work. Good references. Address No. 3699.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, sober, good habits. Can handle plain work and get quality and quantity production. Two years as second hand. Can change on short notice. References. Address No. 3700.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Experienced mill man who understands yarn production and who can get good results. Now employed. Address No. 3701.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Practical man of long experience, thoroughly capable of handling card room or mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3702.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Several years' experience as head erector man for Draper Corporation. Now employed as second hand in room with 729 Draper looms. Graduate of I. C. S. course in designing. Would not consider less than \$40 per week. First class references. Address No. 3703.

WANT position overseer spinning, twisting or winding. Can come on two weeks' notice. Nothing less than \$40 per week. References to show character and ability. Address No. 3704.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill on plain white goods or weaver in large mill on plain white goods. Practical, experienced and can get satisfactory results. Address No. 3705.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding, white or colored goods. Long record of satisfactory service in good mills. Address No. 3706.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or will take second hand's place in large mill. Practical spinner of long experience on all grades of spinning. Best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3707.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Long experience and am not afraid of run down job. Prefer print cloth mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3708.

WANT position as cloth room overseer, or spinning clerk. Have had 25 years in cloth room and can get results. Good references. Address No. 3709.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Experienced practical man of good character and ability. Address No. 3710.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Can handle either in satisfactory manner. References to show past experience, character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3711.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver in large mill, or as salesman of mill supplies. Can furnish excellent references from some of the leading mill men in the South. Address No. 3712.

WANT position as master mechanic. Five years on present job, six on preceding job. Married, 37 years old. Fine record in good mills. Can furnish as good references as any man in the South. Address No. 3713.

WANT position as superintendent of mill of 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Long experience as carder in some of the biggest mills in the South. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man who has references to show an excellent record with some of the best mills in South. Address No. 3714.

WANT position as carder, or would consider second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer. Long experience as overseer and second hand. Age 33, can furnish good references. Address No. 3715.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have been in present place for four years, but wish larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3716.

WANT position as second hand in carding. Several years' experience in card room. I. C. S. course. Good references. Address 3717.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. Long practical experience and have excellent record. Address No. 3718.

WANT position as overseer weaving on any class of goods from plain sheeting up to fancy dobby dress goods. High class, competent man, who will send references or come for personal interview. Address No. 3719.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now with one of largest companies in South. Have held present job 12 years. Experienced on plain and colored work. Excellent references. Address No. 3720.

WANT position as overseer large card room or spinning room, or both, or as assistant superintendent in medium sized mill. High grade technical training and life time experience. I. C. S. graduate. Good references. Address No. 3721.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience on both white and colored goods, also tire cord and twine. Address No. 3722.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Practical, experienced man who will handle your spinning room in capable manner. Address No. 3723.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Nines years on last job. Fine references. Address No. 3724.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or superintendent. Experienced on most goods made in South, good record as to character and ability to handle job. Fine references. Address No. 3725.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving, slashing or cloth room. High class man in every particular. Have necessary experience to make capable overseer. Address No. 3726.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced with steam, electric and water driven plants. Excellent references. Address No. 3727.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or second hand in large room. Four years on fancy work. Five years as erector for Stafford Co. Good references. Address No. 3728.

WANT position as overseer twisting. Experienced for 18 years in twister room, ten years as overseer. Best of references. Address No. 3729.

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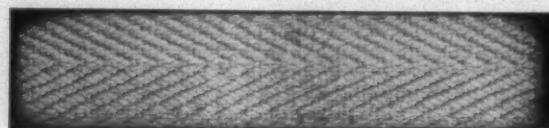
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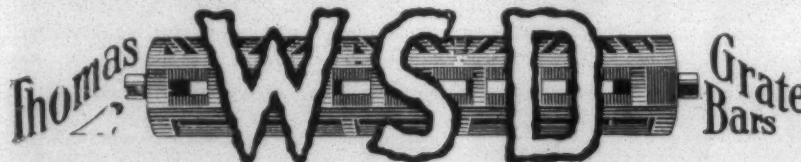
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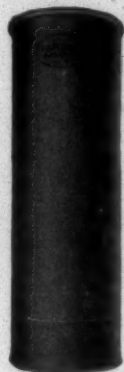
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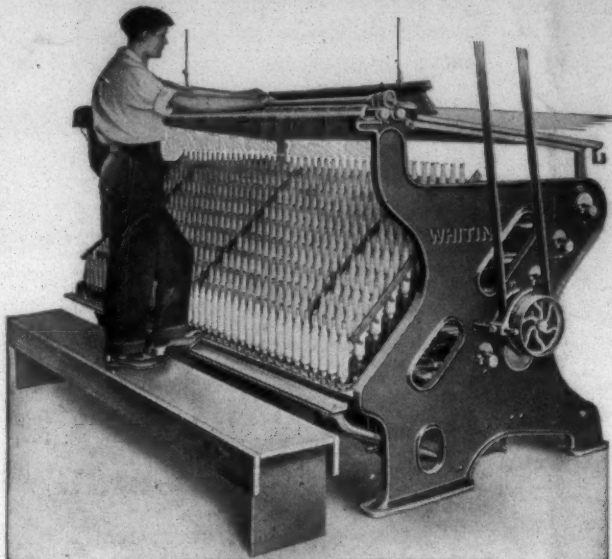
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